The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, MONDAY, JULY 7, 1873. NUMBER 321.

REAL ESTATE.

SPLENDID

Suburban Property

AT

LAKE FOREST,

Only One Hour's Ride from the City.

A large number of the best Lots in Lake Forest are for sale on easy terms. Many of them are on the lake shore, 80 feet above the lake. Also, two Hotels, both of them filled to overflowing with visitors. One of them has an Artesian Well near it, affording an abundant supply of the best water. Several private residences can be had on easy terms. The preparatory collegiate department of Lake Forest University, for boys, is under the care of Prof. Allen, a most excellent and successful school; and Ferry Hall, a collegiate department for young ladies, under the care of Prof. Weston, is one of the best institutions in the country. For health, beauty, and educational facilities, Lake Forest has no superior in the Northwest. For particulars apply to

SYLVESTER LIND, Agent, 150 LaSalle-st.

HOMES

AT

NORWOOD PARK.

Splendid lots for sale on monthly payments. Parties aided to build.

F. C. VIERLING, Room 18, 126 Dearborn-st.

Fine Residence in Highland Park.

BARGAIN, ON EASY TERMS.

House new and very conveniently arranged, 11 rooms and bath-room, 13 closets, besides large pantries, large double parlor, opening on to piazza 8 feet wide and over 100 feet long, brick cellar 8 feet high under whole house, with laundry, dry-room, furnace, and fuel rooms, hot and cold water up and down stairs, gas machine and furnace in successful operation; lot 200 feet on corner, 2½ acres, with fine grove, in fine location; a model house. Terms on application to owner.

Office 217 South Clinton-st., corner VanBuren, Chicago.

Speculators & Others, READ THIS!

We have three tracts of Suburban Property which we can sell at a very GREAT BARGAIN, if called for soon. One tract is on Drexel Boulevard, another on Cottage Grove-av., and the other near the Northwestern Car Shops—all or either of which will be sold at less than auction prices.

Terms reasonable and title perfect. Apply at once to

CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., 120 LA SALLE-ST.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS WANTED.

To Builders and Contractors.

Sealed proposals will be received until the 17th day of July, 1873, at 3 o'clock p. m. of that day, by the undersigned Building Committee of Grace M. E. Church, Joliet, Ill., for the furnishing of all the materials and labor necessary to construct and finish a church edifice at Joliet, Ill., according to plans, specifications and terms to be seen at the office of the Hon. Wm. E. Henry, Joliet, Ill., after July 5, 1873.

Bonds with approved security will be required for the faithful execution of all contracts, the proposed security to be reported with proposals. The Committee hereby reserve the right to reject any or all bids or proposals at their option. Printed copies of specifications and terms (not including plans, drawings, etc.), furnished on application to the Committee.

B. F. ALLEN,
L. E. DILLMAN,
WM. E. HENRY,
Building Committee.

Joliet, July 1, 1873.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

BOYNTON'S HEATING FURNACES!

"Our Favorite" Ranges, "The Cabinet" Cook Stove, Baltimore Heaters, Heating Stoves, Tuttle & Bailey's Registers, &c.

These goods are the very best manufactured, and are reliable in every respect. The BOYNTON FURNACE has no equal. Over 60 different sizes and kinds for heating buildings of every description. Heating and ventilating promptly attended to. Estimates made on short notice. We invite the attention of dealers and those wanting an perfect working furnace or cooking arrangement to call and see us or send for circulars.

BLISS & BROWN, 82 Lake-st., Chicago.

LOTTERY.

$300,000.

Capital Prize, $50,000.

Missouri State Lottery.

Grand Single Number Scheme.

Draws the last day of every month. 5,880 Prizes, amounting to $300,000. Whole tickets, $10; Halves, $5. Send for circular to MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Box 2446, St. Louis, Mo.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 9 a. m. Saturday Excursion Boat for Milwaukee, etc., don't leave until 8 p. m.

For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Spring Lake, Fruitport, Manistee, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 7 p. m.

For St. Joseph, Daily, Sundays excepted, 10 a. m. Saturdays, Boat don't leave until 11 p. m.

For Green Bay Ports, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 p. m. Wednesday's Boat goes to Escanaba.

FOR BUFFALO,

And Intermediate Points.

Anchor Line Steamer JAPAN, Capt. McDougal, leaves dock foot of North LaSalle-st., Monday, July 7, at 7 p. m.

Western Transportation Company's steamer IDAHO, Capt. Penny, leaves dock foot of North Dearborn-st., Tuesday, July 8, at 7 p. m.

For Berths and Passage Tickets, apply at 75 Canal-st., corner Madison.

A. A. SAMPLE, Passenger Agent.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

Chicago & Alton Railroad Company,

CHICAGO, July 5, 1873.

To the Stockholders of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company:

GENTLEMEN: You are hereby notified that a meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company will be held at the Office of said Company, in Chicago, Illinois, at Nos. 2 and 4 West Van Buren-st., on the 10th day of September, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of authorizing the creation of an indebtedness not exceeding eight millions of dollars, and securing the same by mortgage or deed of trust, in order to retire and cancel the present bonded indebtedness of the Company, and to furnish the means for procuring steel rails, double track, rolling stock, and other transportation facilities, so as to provide, from time to time, for conducting an increased traffic with the greatest degree of economy.

By order of the Board of Directors.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

SHIPPING TAGS.

TAGS

DENNISON'S PATENT SHIPPING TAGS.

Over 200 millions have been used within the past 10 years, without complaint of loss by the tag becoming detached. All Express Companies use them.

Sold by Printers and Stationers Everywhere

THE TURF.

BIGGEST RACE

AT

Dexter Park.

AMERICAN GIRL

TROTS

This Afternoon.

Handicap Race To-day.

$4,000 RACE

Comes Off This Afternoon!

Dexter Park Races This Afternoon!

State-st. Cars lead to Dexter Park Races this Afternoon.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Trains to Races To-Day.

Rock Island Trains run to Races this Afternoon.

Fifty Thousand People will visit the great Race To-Day at Dexter Park.

LOOK AT 'EM!

American Girl!
Bashaw Jr.!
Henry Todd!
J. W. Conley!
Sensation!
Fred Hooper!

AT

Dexter Park This Afternoon.

American Girl has a record of 2:19, and trots this Afternoon.

If you want to see a Big Crowd, go this Afternoon.

FINANCIAL.

COOK COUNTY NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO,

NORTHWEST CORNER

Washington and Dearborn-sts.

United States Depository.

CAPITAL, - - $500,000

OFFICERS:
B. F. ALLEN, President.
C. T. BOWEN, Vice President.
C. G. BULKLEY, Cashier.

A general Banking Business transacted. Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and Merchants solicited. Particular attention given to collections. Bills of Exchange on the principal cities of this country and Europe.

DIRECTORS: Hon. Lyman Trumbull, Chicago; Potter Palmer, Chicago; Hon. B. C. Cook, Chicago; Thos. S. Dobbins, Chicago; Chas. Stewart, Neponset, Ill.; B. F. Allen, Hon. W. Bushnell, Ottawa, Ill.; C. T. Bowen, Chicago; D. D. Spencer, Chicago.

Cook County Savings Bank,

103 WASHINGTON-ST.,

Northeast Cor. Clark, opposite Court-House.

West Side Office—17 MILWAUKEE-AV.

DIRECTORS—William B. Ogden, F. C. Taylor, Redmond Prindiville, N. S. Bouton, George Taylor, M. D. Ogden, Henry R. Payson, Benj. V. Page, Elisha S. Wadsworth.

Money can be drawn at any time, with interest at the rate of six per cent per annum on all sums deposited one or more months.

THE United States Mortgage Co.,

7 UNION BUILDING.

Loans for long periods on bond and mortgage of improved real estate, without commissions.

ALFRED W. SANSOME, Sec.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, New York, issue Circular Notes, and Letters of Credit on the Union Bank of London, available in all parts of the world.

Hide and Leather Insurance Company of Boston, Mass.

A dividend of 10 per cent on all approved claims will be payable on and after June 25, at the office of the Receivers, No. 15 Devonshire-st., Boston, Mass.

CHESTER J. REED,
JOHN W. CARTWRIGHT,
OLIVER H. COLE,
Receivers.

WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS—FROM $75 to $250 per month, everywhere, to sell one of the most useful articles ever invented needed in every family. Send for Circular. Address, SECOMB & CO., 167 State-st., CHICAGO, Ill.

BLANK BOOKS, &c.

J. M. W. JONES,

Wholesale and Retail Stationer, Printer, and Blank Book Manufacturer. Railroad Work and Office Stationery Specialties.

Nos. 104 and 106 Madison-st.

GENERAL NOTICES.

VISITING AND BUSINESS CARDS

PRINTED TO ORDER BY

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 118 & 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

Dr. A. S. v. MANSFELDE

Has, since the first of this month, nothing to do with my business arrangements and transactions any more. F. KETZ, Widow.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Regular meeting of the Chicago Masonic Board of Relief, this (Monday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, in parlor of Oriental Hall, 122 LaSalle-st., for business. A prompt and full attendance is desired. Let every Lodge in the city have a representative present.

EDW'D COOK, Secretary.

RECENT STORMS.

Much Property Destroyed in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, and Ohio.

Houses and Bridges Demolished—Grain-Fields Suffer Much Injury.

Six Persons Crushed to Death by Falling Buildings.

ST. LOUIS, July 6.—Accounts begin to arrive giving some details of great storms in the West. In the vicinity of DesMoines, Ia., the country was deluged, and wheat and oats broken down. Along the line of the Rock Island Railroad the hail-storm did still greater damage. A farm-house near Stewart Station was blown to pieces, and another one close by blown down. Five persons were seriously injured.

At Alexandria, Mo., several houses were blown down. The bridge of the M. F. & W. R. R. crossing the Des Moines River was blown down. Culverts were washed away, and great damage done.

In Hancock, Ill., farm-houses and barns were blown down, and two children killed.

At Augusta, the Christian Church was leveled to the ground. The steeple of the Presbyterian Church was blown down, grain elevator blown over, houses unroofed, and much other damage done. At Carthage the high school and part of the college was unroofed, and fences, chimneys, etc., demolished. At West Point the dwelling of Dr. Carril was torn to pieces, and the stores of Wolf & Cordin and Frank & Howerton destroyed. A school house was blown down, and a carding-machine factory and flouring-mill unroofed. The dwelling of Henry Garner was blown down, and Mrs. Garner, her child, and sister killed. At Warsaw several houses were demolished.

CINCINNATI, July 6.—The *Enquirer's* special from Athens reports immense damage to crops in that vicinity by the recent storm. The salt works of Joseph Hewell were damaged $10,000, and other works of the kind were also damaged. The Whitewater Valley Road has suffered near Elizabethtown, Ohio. Reports from all quarters represent great damage to crops, orchards, and forests.

THE INDIANS.

A Marauding Band Enters the Mexican State of Chihuahua—A Once Powerful Band of Arizona Indians Broken Up—Surrender of Another Batch of Modocs—Sickness Among the Modoc Prisoners.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5.—Advices from Arizona, via San Diego, state that Fatacas' band of 200 warriors, located fifty miles south of Apache Pass, on the Cochise Reservation, recently left for Chihuahua, intent on war. Agent Leffarts has gone to investigate the matter. Cochise does not acknowledge the band as his, though he has permitted them to remain on the reservation a long time. The band has a bad reputation, but had the protection of the reservation.

On the 24th of June, Capt. Randall, of the Twenty-third Infantry, and command, with fifty Apache scouts, surrounded a ranch, fired, and captured twenty-five warriors, with squaws and children. The next day, Delchay's camp was surrounded, and he, with the remainder of the once formidable band, to the number of 131, surrendered. Delchay says it is impossible for the Apaches to evade their own traitors. They follow night and day. A Pico band of Apaches which recently left the Date Creek Reservation were followed by troops and Oregon scouts from Fort Whipple, and driven into the Colorado Reservation. They have been taken to the Verde Reservation.

Sickness is reported among thn Modoc prisoners at Fort Klamath. Close confinement is commencing to tell on Capt. Jack and Curly-Headed Doctor. The former is weak, gaunt, and complaining.

YREKA, July 5.—Mr. Blair, Superintendent of Fairchild's ranche, says on Wednesday morning last three Modoc bucks, embracing Miller's Charley, one of Capt. Jack's fathers-in-law, and a young warrior, came to him west of the house and called out the ranchmen and formally surrendered. The Modocs were anxious to know what they should do. Fairchild told them to bring in their women and children about the lava-bed, and then await orders from the military authorities. The bucks started for the squaws and children on the following day.

Col. Lewis, of Red Bluff, attorney for the Modocs charged with murder, leaves this evening. He intimates that he has entered the case at the solicitation of Judge Steele, and is anxious not only to show the provocation of the Indians for the late struggle, but the causes of all the hostilities.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The report that either the Secretary of the Interior or the President intend to interpose in behalf of the captured Modocs, at the instance of the Indian Commission, is without foundation. So far as is known, no member of the Peace Commission has communicated either with the President or the Secretary of the Interior on the subject. The general impression at the War Department is, that whatever the findings of the court-martial selected to try the Modocs may be, it will be approved by the President.

NEW YORK.

Mr. Beecher Takes His Annual Vacation—Falling Off in Newspaper Mail-Matter—Miscellaneous Items.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Mr. Beecher to-day preached his farewell sermon, previous to his annual vacation. He made no allusion to the Bowen-Tilton scandal.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, July 6.—The *Herald* publishes the report of the State Park Commission appointed by the last Legislature, who favor the conversion into a State Park of an immense tract of land almost entirely in the Adirondacks, much frequented by tourists, and covering about 834,000 acres, which, when finished, would be the largest park in the world, but one, the United States Park on the Yellowstone River.

Since the abolition of the franking privilege, on the 1st inst., there has been a marked decrease in the amount of mail matter passing through the New York Post-Office. The Postmaster says the reform has caused a falling off of 18,000 free newspaper exchanges during the week.

Six thousand immigrants arrived here the past week.

Jeff Davis leaves on Tuesday for Memphis.

Deaths for the week, 630,—an increase of 156 over the previous week.

Capt. William Western, of the steamship Aragon, was arrested yesterday on a charge of having committed an outrage, during a voyage, in 1871, upon a young woman, named Margaret O'Connor, now a resident of Brooklyn. The Captain claims his entire innocence.

This afternoon the body of a German named Carl Kustner was found floating in the North River. The police are satisfied that he has been robbed and murdered. Kustner was a traveling agent for a firm in Stettin. He arrived in New York on the 10th of June, and was a guest in a hotel in Hoboken.

The New Comet.

ALBANY, July 6.—The new comet discovered at Vienna, Austria, as announced by cable through the Smithsonian Institution, was readily found at the Dudley Observatory, in this city, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, by Prof. Hough. As seen through the comet-seeker, it appeared as a faint nebulous mass. Its position is no hours 7 minutes right ascension, and 4 degrees 34 minutes south declination.

Fatal Encounters.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 6.—John McCarthy was fatally stabbed this evening by James Corbin.

ALBANY, July 6.—William Cornelius met his death last night in Greenbush, while engaged in a struggle with Police-Officer Murphy.

CHARLESTON, July 6.—Harvey West, an estimable man, was shot dead in the most unprovoked manner, in a billiard saloon, on Friday night, by John A. Duffers, a youth of 18. The inquest to-day resulted in a verdict of willful murder. Duffers is in jail.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GEORGETOWN, O., July 6.—An affray occurred here in a saloon on the night of the Fourth between Newton Kendle and John Young. The latter was intoxicated at the time. Kendle struck him blows over the head and jaw with a hickory club. He cannot possibly survive the injuries.

EMANCIPATION.

Correspondence Between Senator Sumner and the Haytien President.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6.—The following letter of Lesage Seget, President of the Republic of Hayti, to the Hon. Charles Sumner, has been received:

REPUBLIC OF HAYTI, PORT AU PRINCE, Sept. 24, 1872, Sixty-ninth year of Independence.

HONORABLE SENATOR: I seize eagerly the good opportunity offered me by the departure of our Minister, Citizen S. Preston, to pray you to receive the testimony of my high consideration which does not cease to grow by reason of eminent services which you render daily to the noble cause of an oppressed people. I should consider myself as failing in one of my most imperious duties if I did not express to you the sentiments of gratitude which your name awakens in the hearts of every one belonging to the African race. In assuming the defense of the rights of this people, guided by the most generous sentiments of your rich virtue, by a sincere love of justice, you have acquired an immortal title to gratitude of all descendants of the African race. Please to receive this feeble expression of my high esteem for the noble character of an illustrious citizen, and believe in the depth of the sentiment with which I declare myself, honorable Senator, your devoted friend,

LESAGE SEGET.

The following is Mr. Sumner's answer:

WASHINGTON, July 4.

I cannot at this late day acknowledge the letter with which you have honored me without explaining the reason of my delay. Owing to absence in Europe, where I had gone for health, I did not receive your valuable communication until some time in the winter, when it was put in my hands by your excellent Minister. Continuing feeble in health, I reluctantly postponed this acknowledgment. I now take advantage of convalescence to do thus tardily what my feelings prompted at an earlier day. Please, sir, accept my thanks for your generous appreciation of what I have done, and your kindness in letting me know of it under your own hand. But I beg you to understand I do not deserve the praise with which you honor me. In advocating the cause of an oppressed people, I have only acted according to my conscience; I could not have done otherwise. And now my only regret is that I have done so little. I wish I had done more. In the history of mankind the crime against the African race will stand forth in terrible eminence, always observed and never forgotten. Just in proportion as civilization prevails will this enormous wrong be apparent in its true character, and men will read with astonishment how human beings, guilty only of being black, were sold into slavery. And then, such was the continuing injustice towards this unhappy people, how, when slavery ceased, they were still treated with indignity by those whose lordly pretensions were founded on the skin only. As these things are seen in increasing light, they will be condemned in no uncertain words, nor will the denial of equal rights on account of color escape the judgment awarded to slavery itself. Human conduct on this question is a measure of character. Where the African race is enslaved or degraded, where it is exposed to any indignity, or shut out from that equality which is a primal right of humanity, their civilization is still feeble. To the certain triumph of civilization I look with constant hope. It is sure to come, and one sign of its arrival will be that prevailing sentiment which recognizes the perpetual obligations of equal justice to all and the duty to repair past wrongs by compensation in the future. In the great debt of the whites to the blacks, there is a bank from which for generations to come the latter can draw.

Accept, Mr. President, the expression of my ardent hope for the pease, prosperity, and happiness of the Republic of Hayti, and allow me to subscribe myself, with true regard, your faithful friend,

CHARLES SUMNER.

To the President of Hayti, &c., &c., &c.

OUR CENTENNIAL.

Note Addressed by the Secretary of State to the Representatives of Foreign Governments.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—The following is the form of note addressed by the Secretary of State to representatives of foreign Governments in the United States:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, July 5, 1873.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose, for the information of the Government of ——, a copy of the President's proclamation announcing the time and place of holding an international exhibition of arts, manufactures, and products of the soil and mine, proposed to be held in the year 1876. The exhibition is designed to commemorate the declaration of the independence of the United States, on the one-hundredth anniversary of that interesting and historical event, and at the same time present a fitting opportunity for such display of the results of art and industry of all nations as will serve to illustrate the great advances attained and successes achieved in the interest of progress and civilization during the century which will have then passed. In the law providing for the holding of the exhibition, Congress directed that copies of the proclamation of the President, setting forth the time of its opening and place at which it is to be held, together with such regulations as might be adopted by the Commissioners of the Exhibition, should be communicated to the diplomatic representatives of all nations. Copies of these regulations are herewith transmitted. The President indulges the hope that the Government of —— will be pleased to notice the subject, and may deem it proper to bring the exhibition and its objects to the attention of the people of that country, and thus encourage their co-operation in the proposed celebration; and he further hopes that the opportunity afforded by the exhibition for an interchange of national sentiment and friendly intercourse between the people of both nations may result in still greater advantage to science and industry, and at the same time serve to strengthen the bond of peace and good friendship which already happily subsists between the Government and people of —— and those of the United States.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the highest consideration, your obedient servant,

HAMILTON FISH.

ST. LOUIS.

Important Railroad Litigation—A Money-Order Forger.

ST. LOUIS, July 6.—A suit has been filed in the Circuit Court here, by S. G. Kitchen, of St. Louis, D. L. Liggett and Dwight Roberts, of New York, and others, against the North Missouri Railroad Company and the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railway Company, to set aside the deeds of trust and conveyance, with the consequent sale of the road, made Aug. 26, 1871, to Morris K. Jessup, of New York, on the ground that their deeds of trust, conveyance, etc., are void, because they were executed without legal authority given by the stockholders. The bill recites the circumstances under which the road passed into the hands of its present possessors, charges that the Directors of the old North Missouri Company made use of their position, and the trust reposed in them, by means of the fictitious purchase of illegally-issued bonds, to become the absolute owners of the road and its franchises, while defrauding the stockholders of their rights. Another item in the bill prays the Court to order the present Company and other defendants to account for about $5,000,000 of earnings and receipts which have come into their hands since the so-called sale of 1871. Restitution of the road and its appurtenances is also asked.

John D. Gillespie, charged with forging Post-Office orders in Farmington, Minn., last April, was brought here yesterday from Poplar Bluffs, Missouri, where he was arrested, and will be sent to St. Paul to-morrow.

The Acton Boy-Murderer.

BOSTON, July 6.—The boy of George Edward Cartin, charged with clubbing to death the Lane child, 3 years old, in the woods of Acton, is about 12 years old. He came from New York some fifteen months ago, where he has a mother, to live with his uncle, Maurice Lane, father of the child he is accused of murdering. It is said he was sent to his uncle to prevent, if possible, his following in the footsteps of his two older brothers, who have been inmates of the State Prison. The Coroner's jury is investigating the murder.

Large Religious Meeting in Portsmouth, N. H.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 6.—The great Union Praise Meeting, held this afternoon, was a wonderful gathering. Thousands of people thronged the big tent, and hosts failed to gain admittance. All the churches in the city were closed, and nearly all the pastors, singers, and congregations were there. There has probably been no religious celebration here equal to this since the Whitefield excitement.

Texas Items.

NEW YORK, July 6.—A dispatch from Houston, Texas, 5th, says the weather is now more favorable to the crops, and worms no longer appear in Texas. Two-thirds of the crop of cotton and cereals are very fine.

The blacks had just adjourned an exclusively colored State Convention, and refused to indorse Gov. Davis.

LA MOUNTAIN'S DEATH.

Particulars of the Aeronaut's Fatal Ascension at Ionia, Mich.

The Balloon Collapses at the Height of Fifteen Hundred Feet.

The Fearful Descent—Condition of the Body.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, July 6.—Mail reports give some interesting details of the fatal accident to the aeronaut La Montain, at Ionia, last Friday. His balloon was what is known as a hot-air one, and was simply filled with rarified air, and not gas. The canvas had somewhat of a worn appearance, as if the worse for being filled with heated air too often. At the summit, where the canvas was sown together, a block some ten or twelve inches in diameter was fastened, and through a hole in this six guy-ropes were secured, hanging down over the sides of the balloon, being at the bottom some seventeen feet apart, and these were tied to the basket by the Professor himself. There were no ropes running around the balloon horizontally to keep the guy ropes from slipping, or to prevent the whole thing from sliding out between the ropes with a gust of wind. At 3:55 p. m. the Professor stepped into the basket, and the balloon took a shoot up almost perpendicularly, with the Professor swinging his hat to the crowd, all apparently enjoying the sight. In a few moments more, however, the mouth of the balloon was observed to wave about two or three times, then to pass between the ropes, careening, over on the side, when the ropes broke out from their fastening at the top, and the fall commenced. LaMountain was noticed to be apparently making some effort to get the basket above him, and if possible to break the fall, but after the first struggle he fell so rapidly that nothing could be distinguished but the falling body, his hat coming after him, about 100 feet or more behind, the old canvas, nearly collapsed, falling down gradually. The body struck the ground half-a-dozen feet from the northwest corner of the jail building. It struck with such a terrible thud that it jarred the ground for fifty rods around, and made an indention in the solid ground eight inches in depth. There was scarcely a bone in the whole body not broken into fragments. It was as limp as a rag. There were very few fractures of the skin, except the right foot, the bone of the right leg being driven through the bottom of the foot.

The body was laid out on a couch, a circle formed, and a procession of all who wished to view the remains passed around. The Professor is a brother of the celebrated aeronaut who died two or three years ago. This one's name was Edward LaMountain. He was a jeweler by trade, and lived at Brooklyn in this State. He had said just before he went up that he wished to take the train for home as soon as possible after coming down, as his wife was very sick. He himself had not had his clothes off for ten days.

There were from 10,000 to 12,000 people who witnessed this horrible tragedy. He was seen by people four miles from the city at an angle of thirty-five degrees. The best estimates make the height from which he fell from 1,000 to 1,500 feet. Those who were on the hill back of the town said the strangest sight was to witness the people swaying back and forward like a field of wheat moved by the wind.

The Vienna Exhibition—List of Jurors from the United States.

The following is a list of the jurors who have been selected to represent the United States in the World's Exhibition at Vienna:

Group 1. Mining, Quarrying, and Metallurgy—Thomas P. Eggleston, New York.

Group 2. Agriculture, Horticulture, and Forestry—J. A. Warder, Ohio.

Group 3. Chemical Industry—J. Lawrence Smith, Kentucky.

Group 4. Substances of Food as Products of Industry—E. N. Horsford, Massachusetts.

Group 5. Textile Industry and Clothing—Elisha Dyer, Rhode Island.

Group 6. Leather and India-rubber Industry—Geo. W. Allen, Wisconsin.

Group 7. Metal Industry—Howard Painter, Pennsylvania.

Group 8. Wood Industry—N. L. Lowe, Massachusetts.

Group 9. Stone, Earthenware, and Glass Industry—Theodore Lymann, Massachusetts.

Group 10. Small Ware and Fancy Goods—Frank D. Millet, Massachusetts.

Group 11. Paper Industry and Stationery—Alfred C. Borres, New York.

Group 12. Graphic Arts and Industrial Drawing—Thomas Nast, New Jersey.

Group 13. Machinery and Means of Transport—R. H. Thurston, New Jersey, and Joseph E. Holmes, New York.

Group 14. Philosophical and Surgical Instruments—R. D. Lines, Massachusetts.

Group 16. The Art of War—Rufus Ingalls, United States Army.

Group 18. Civil Engineering, Public Works, and Architecture—Alfred W. Craven, New York.

Group 25. Fine Arts.

Group 26. Education, Presidency—J. W. Hoyt, Wisconsin; J. D. Philbrick, Massachusetts.

Killed by Lightning.

FORT WAYNE, July 6.—A young man, by the name of William Robertson, who went out hunting on Friday morning, did not return as expected, and his friends began search for him. He was found this afternoon, about two miles from town, lying about fifteen feet from a large tree, which had been struck by lightning. His head was severed from his body, and the two were lying some distance apart. The verdict of the Coroner's jury is that Robertson took shelter under the tree with his gun upon his shoulder, thereby drawing the electricity upon himself.

KINGSTON, N. Y., July 6.—During the thunder storm on Friday, Francis Hall and son, John, working in a field near Brooks' Crossing, were struck by lightning. The young man was instantly killed, and the father severely stunned.

Obituary.

BLUE RIDGE SPRINGS, Va., July 6.—The venerable jurist Judge Robertson died yesterday at Mt. Athos, his residence, in Campbell County, in his 88th year.

CLEVELAND, O., July 6.—Dr. Henry L. Hitchcock, ex-President of the Western Reserve College, died at his residence in Hudson, O., to-day.

Crushed to Death.

FORT WAYNE, July 6.—A worthy young man by the name of David Philabaum was suddenly killed on Saturday while unloading a freight car. The car was moving along, and while he was leaning out of the door, and ere he was aware, his head was caught between the car and freight-house, and terribly mangled.

Charge of Arson.

PROVIDENCE, July 6.—Jeremiah S. Remington has been arrested and held in $5,000 bail to answer the charge of setting fire to the premises of Remington & Perkins, in the Phœnix Block, on the night of the 28th ult., with intent to defraud the insurance companies.

Earthquake Shocks.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 6.—There were three distinct shocks of earthquake this morning; one quite strong at 5, another about 7, and a third, quite strong, at 9.30, causing considerable alarm by rocking of buildings and shipping in the harbor.

The Cholera.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 6.—There were fifteen interments to-day from all diseases, and six from cholera, five of whom were colored.

CINCINNATI, July 6.—Two deaths from cholera reported to-day.

The Pennsylvania Coal Trade.

PITTSBURGH, July 6.—About 2,000,000 bushels of coal left to-day for Cincinnati and Louisville. There is a good stage of water, and it is likely a large amount of coal will get out on this rise.

Suicide.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 6.—August Mohncke, a young German workman of the Chicago & Alton shops, shot himself through the head with a navy revolver about noon yesterday. No cause can be assigned for the deed, as Mohncke was in good health and circumstances. He was unmarried.

SYRACUSE, July 6.—Amos Westcott, doctor of dental surgery, of which he stood at the head, committed suicide this morning by shooting. He had been for two or three years suffering from hypochondria.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 6.—The train bearing the Shah of Persia and suite entered Passy Station at 6:30 this morning, where the distinguished visitor was received by President MacMahon and the Duke de Broglie at the Arch of Triumph. The Shah was met by the Prefect of the Seine and Municipal Councillors. M. Van Train made an address of welcome, to which the Shah briefly replied. His Majesty was then escorted to the Palaise de Bourbon, where he was received by M. Buffet, President of the Assembly. The crowds of spectators were immense, and the Shah had a warm popular reception.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 6.—The Sultan intends to make a long visit to the Khedive of Egypt.

ITALY.

ROME, Italy, July 6.—Fresh shocks of earthquake are reported this morning in Bellano and vicinity.

The Shah of Persia has accepted the invitation to visit Italy.

CUBA.

HAVANA, July 6.—The telegraph cable to Porto Rico is working.

Several hundred vagrants recently sent to work on the trocha have deserted and joined the insurgents.

SPAIN.

MADRID, July 6.—The vigorous measures taken by the Government have prevented the declaration of independence, which the irreconcilables were intending to issue at Barcelona.

WEATHER AND WATER.

War Department Weather Report.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

CHICAGO, July 6, 1873.

Hour of observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	Direction and force of wind.	Rainfall in 24 hours.	Weather.
6:53 p. m.	30.20	59	65	N. W., fresh.	.01	Cloudy.
11:18 a. m.	30.19	61	66	E., fresh.	....	Fair.
2:00 p. m.	30.14	62	66	N. E., fresh.	....	Clear.
3:53 p. m.	30.12	61	66	N. E., fresh.	....	Clear.
9:00 p. m.	30.10	62	77	N. E., gentle.	....	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.08	63	72	E., fresh.	....	Clear.

Maximum thermometer, 63.
Minimum thermometer, 52.

GENERAL OBSERVATION.

SUNDAY, July 6, 1873—10:18 p. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Buffalo	30.00	60	W., light.		Clear.
Chicago	30.08	63	E., fresh.	.01	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.05	70	N., light.		Clear.
Cleveland	30.06	60	Calm.		Fair.
Davenport	29.96	76	S. E., fresh.		Fair.
Detroit	30.02	59	S. W., light.		Clear.
Keokuk	29.90	72	S. E., fresh.		Threaten'g.
Milwaukee	30.07	57	Calm.		Fair.
Toledo	30.04	62	E., gentle.		Clear.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6.—On Monday, for the Eastern, Gulf and South Atlantic States, generally clear and very warm weather, with light winds, mostly from the north and northeast. For the Middle States and New England, rising barometer, northeast and northwest winds, and generally clear, cool weather. For the Lower Lake region, partly cloudy and clear weather, with light winds, generally from the north and east. For the Ohio Valley, partly cloudy weather, with occasional local storms in West Virginia. For the Upper Lake region, falling barometer, northeast and southwest winds, higher temperature, and partly cloudy weather.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending 3 p. m., July 6, 1873.

	ABOVE LOW WATER.		CHANGES. Rise.	CHANGES. Fall.
Cincinnati	12 ft.	0 in.		
Davenport	9 ft.	10 in.	2 in.	
Keokuk	10 ft.	0 in.		1 in.
Louisville	7 ft.	0 in.		10 in.
Memphis	20 ft.	9 in.		1 in.
Nashville	14 ft.	10 in.	2 in.	
New Geneva	8 ft.	6 in.		
Omaha	15 ft.	6 in.		4 in.
Paducah	10 ft.	5 in.		
St. Louis	24 ft.	5 in.		1 in.
St. Paul	9 ft.	2 in.		

W. S. KAUFMAN, Observer, Room 78 Major Block, Chicago.

A Young Pittsburgh Jewess Admitted Into the Roman Catholic Church.

At Pittsburgh, June 27, a very interesting ceremony took place at St. Paul's Cathedral, being nothing more nor less than the reception of a convert from Judaism to the Catholic Church. The conversion of a believer in Judaism is rare, and when it occurs invariably awakens no end of sensation among the brethren renounced. The convert was a young lady named Agnes Schmidt, daughter of a wealthy Jewish merchant, who at the present moment, with his wife, is traveling in Europe, and consequently is ignorant of the step taken by his daughter, who was a favorite child. She was modestly attired, and seemed very nervous at the important step which she was about to undertake. She was accompanied by sympathizing friends, who stood with her through the ritual of acceptance into the bosom of the Catholic Church. The convert was under the instructions of Father Grace, and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Reardon. A great sensation has been made in Jewish circles by this young lady's renunciation of her ancestors, and when her parents return home trouble is apprehended. It certainly looks, from present indications, that the young lady will have anything but an easy time in walking in the new path she has chosen. It is also said that love is at the bottom of the affair.

The Vienna Crash.

Vienna (June 19) Correspondence of the New York World.

The "crash," as an event, is over, but the effects still linger on. There is no disputing the fact that money operations in Vienna are paralyzed. One of the best newspapers, the *German Gazette*, has made a careful estimate of the total loss during the past two months. The calculation is based upon a comparison of the quotations of all the stocks of the Vienna Exchange on April 19 and June 16. In other words, it is a summing up of the depreciation of values. The aggregate is the enormous sum of 569,000,000 florins, say $284,000,000. Nor is this all. There were heavy losses that cannot be classified under stock quotations. I mean protested notes and checks, business failures, insolvent private companies, and the like. It would be safe to add 75,000,000 or 100,000,000 to get the total amount of perturbation. The principal items in the long list, which of course I cannot quote entire, are the Anglo-Austrian Bank, depreciation 11,000,000; the Loan and Trust Company, 15,375,000; the Union Bank, 15,575,000.

Telegraphic Brevities.

A two-story house fell in Mt. Carroll, Ill., yesterday, and three persons were injured, it is feared fatally.

Propeller Philadelphia, grain-laden, is reported as having struck a rock and sunk in shoal water, off Bar Point. No lives lost.

The Trustees of Wooster University recently elected the Rev. A. E. Taylor, of Cincinnati, President, vice the Rev. Willis Lord, resigned.

Frank D. Lano, of Terre Haute, accidentally shot himself at Henderson, Ky., yesterday. The ball penetrated his abdoman, and it is feared he will die.

Alexander Dingwell, of Detroit, foreman of the Detroit & Milwaukee Road, was taken to his home yesterday dead, having been killed by falling from his train.

Brutal Murder.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SHOALS, Ind., July 6.—A brutal murder was committed here yesterday by a man named James Ables, who beat out the brains of a young man named Walter Williman with a club. Williman had hallooed at Ables as he was passing along on horseback, when Ables dismounted and killed him. Great excitement was caused, and the lynching of Ables was only frustrated by his being carried out of town by the officers to a neighboring county jail.

WASHINGTON.

Gen. Howard's Back-Pay Justified by Gen. Howard.

Statistics Regarding Our Railway Mail Service.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE HOWARD UNIVERSITY—ITS FINANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Howard University, held yesterday, a report was read by Frederick Douglass, in reply to the recent charges about the institution being overwhelmed in debt. The report set forth that a debt of about $100,000 had been contracted, but it is claimed that there are assets that will fully meet this amount. Nothing was said in the report made by Mr. Douglass about the back-pay alleged to have been voted Howard as President of the University by the Trustees. Gen. Howard himself was present, and made a statement on this branch of the charges, wherein he claimed that he had paid to the University as much money as he had received from it. He produced a bill of items in support of this statement, among which were expenses of a lunch to the Board of Trustees, and of two or three receptions given at Howard's private residence for the benefit of the students.

THE OFFICIAL POSTAGE STAMPS.

All of the Executive Departments of the Government made requisition upon the Post-Office Department prior to the expiration of the franking privilege on the 30th ult., for a supply of the new official postage stamps, and it was supposed that the first lot furnished would meet the demands for several weeks, but the Treasury Department, which was then supplied with $200,000 worth of stamps, made another requisition on the 3d inst., and received an additional $208,000 worth, making in all, up to this time, $408,000 worth of postage stamps drawn, the greater portion of which have already been used or distributed among the various branches of the Treasury.

DUDLEY, THE MAIL ROBBER.

At the late term of the United States Court for the Southern District of Pennsylvania, eleven indictments for forgery, robbery of mails, etc., were presented against Robert L. Dudley, who, about a month ago, was arrested in Massachusetts, where he was living in fine style upon the wealth which he obtained by abstracting money and other valuables from mails in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and other localities during a period extending over nearly two years. The trial of Dudley and his accomplice, W. R. Wales, on the above indictments, and of Dudley's mistress as accessory, has been postponed until the November term of the District Court.

OUR MAIL SERVICE.

There are in the United States 63,514 miles of railway mail service, that being an increase of 5,603 miles since the same period last year. Massachusetts is the only New England State in which there are 1,000 miles of railway mail service, that State having nearly 1,700 miles. Delaware has 248 miles, while of the other Middle States, New York has 4,726, New Jersey 1,184, and Pennsylvania 3,676 miles. Of the Southern States, Arkansas, Florida, and West Virginia have less than 5,000, while in the others there are from 1,000 to 2,000 miles. Illinois has the largest railway mail service,—6,526 miles; Ohio next, 4,877; New York third, Pennsylvania fourth, and Missouri fifth. In the latter State there are 3,340 miles.

[To the Associated Press.]

JACOB THOMPSON'S ACCOUNTS.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The Second Auditor of the Treasury has just completed the settlement of the account of Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior under Buchanan's Administration, and acting at that time as Trustee of the Indian fund. It is shown that there is a deficit of $21,000. The statement is made that it has not been possible to take up these accounts until recently, owing to the fact that all previous accounts required to be settled before reaching Mr. Thompson's case. The stocks of the United States and of certain States held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior amount to about $5,000,000. The annual interest, nearly $281,000, is transferred and applied to the benefit of the Indian tribes owning the securities.

Louis XVI. Going to Bed.

At 11 o'clock came the officer on duty and the courtiers. Everything was ready; a splendid toilet-table with lace and gold brocade, the dressing-gown of white embroidered Lyons silk on a chair of red morocco, the chemise wrapped in a piece of taffety; on the railing a double cushion of the cloth of gold, called sultan, with the nightcaps and handkerchiefs on it. By it were the slippers of the same material as the gown, placed near pages of the chamber, standing against the railing.

The monarch arrived, the first gentleman of the chamber removed his hat and sword, and handed them to an under official. The King commenced a conversation with the courtiers, that was longer or shorter according as he found it pleasant, and was often much too long for our sleepiness and weary legs. After the conversation was finished, the King went within the railing, knelt with the Chaplain in waiting alone, who held a long taper-stand of silver gilt, with two tapers, while the Princess could only have one. The chaplain recited the prayer Quæsumus omnipotens Deus; and, when the prayer was finished, the taper-stand was handed to the first servant of the chamber, and he, at the King's orders, gave it to any gentleman to be distinguished. This honor was so much appreciated in France that many aspirants could not disguise their disgust if they did not obtain it.

After the prayer, the King took off his coat, the right sleeve being held by the Grand Master of the wardrobe, the Duke de Liancourt, and the left by a master of the first rank, M. De Boisgelin or De Chauvelin, and always in descending order, if the higher officers were not present. Then the King took his shirt; it was given him by the first gentleman of the chamber. But if one of the Princes of the blood was present, it was he who had the right to put on the night-shirt, which was considered a great honor. Then the first gentleman of the chamber presented the dressing-gown to the King, while he took the purse, an immense bunch of keys, his telescope and knife, from his pockets; then let his small clothes fall down upon his heels, and, standing thus, would often again converse for a long time. At last he sat down in an arm-chair; a servant of the chamber on the right, one of the wardrobe on the left, knelt down, and each took one of the King's feet to pull off his stockings; then the two pages of the chamber advanced and put on his slippers. That was the time for departure; the usher gave the signal, saying, "Pass, gentlemen." No one remained but the Princes, the special service, and those who had the little entree. They talked to the King while his hair was being prepared for the night. That was the time for pleasant speeches and little anecdotes, and the free, noisy laugh of Louis XVI. often struck on our ears in the Œil de Bœuf, where we awaited orders for the next day.

Before Louis XVI. was absorbed by his troubles, bedtime was his time for relaxation and fun. He played tricks on the pages, teased Capt. Laroche, and made them tickle an old officer who was so sensitive that he used to run away for the fear of it.—*Recollections of a Page of the Court of Louis XVI.*

A New Use of Postal Cards.

From the New York Evening Post.

The *Courrier des Etats Unis* is authority for the statement that the adoption of the postal-card system has greatly increased the traffic in sympathetic inks, a department of trade which has heretofore attained only insignificant proportions, as a minister to clandestine correspondence between impressible misses and Polish Counts in braided coats.

Of course, in the use of the liquid as ordinarily manufactured, there is no secrecy whatever, but merely a momentary pretense of it. Citron-juice ink, for example, calls for nothing more than the ordinary heat of the hand to develop it in red upon ordinary paper; while the sympathetic ink of commerce is made to reveal itself by means equally simple. The latter is generally composed of one part sulphuric acid to twenty parts water, and though perfectly colorless when held against the light, yields an intense black when held before the fire or subjected to a heat-current. The principle is very simple: the portions of the paper impregnated with acid are carbonized at a comparatively low temperature.

If the statement of the *Courrier* is authentic, there is, then, room for considerable invention in bringing this crude idea to a kind of civilized perfection.

SENTENCED.

NEW YORK, July 5.—Frank H. Walworth, who shot his father, and was convicted of murder in the second degree, was sentenced this morning to imprisonment for life. Walworth was attended in court by his mother, his brothers and sisters, and a number of relatives and friends. His counsel, except Mr. Beach, were present. Mr. O'Conor sitting beside the young criminal. Walworth presented the demeanor which characterized him throughout the trial, apparently wholly insensible of the position which he occupies in the estimation of the great body of the people. He heard unmoved his sentence to the State Prison for life, and at the close retired from the court-room, accompanied by his mother and the Sheriff's officers. Mr. O'Conor is said to be endeavoring to induce the Sheriff to allow Walworth to remain in the Tombs, in the hope that a pardon from the Governor may save him from the State Prison.

Judge Davis, before passing sentence, said that the evidence, in his opinion, justified the verdict, and he was not sure but it would have justified a verdict of murder in the first degree, although he could understand the motives which prompted the jury to render the verdict which they did. He then continued: The duty I am to perform is rendered doubly painful by the fact that you belong to a family honored and distinguished, both in the civil and military annals of your country. Your grandfather on the one hand was, as has been truly said by your counsel, for a long time the Chief Equity Judge of this great State, and he left a record for purity and integrity, and for all the private virtues that adorn and elevate the man, second to none who have attained so high a station, and your grandfather on your mother's side fell nobly fighting for his country on the field of battle, and left a record of which all his descendants may well be proud. It is with grief that I feel bound to express my sorrow that the memory of those great ancestors should not have restrained you from the commission of such a crime as that of which you are convicted. Your poor mother had indeed cause to regret her relations to the father you have slain. You also undoubtedly had great cause to feel not aggrieved merely, but ashamed and indignant, at the long course of outrages toward her and his family; but, bad as he was, you were not to be the avenger of those wrongs. He had done nothing to forfeit his life, even to the laws of his country, and least of all had he done anything to forfeit his life at the hands of his own and eldest son. When I look back upon that moment, when you constituted yourself his executioner and slew him in that room with no one present but yourselves, I cannot but feel that that death must have been to him more horrible than a thousand deaths in any other form. Called by you to your presence apparently for the purposes of peaceful interview to settle family difficulties; invited to a seat in your room, and apparently almost instantly confronted with a weapon of death in his own hands. What thoughts must have rushed on him at that moment, when he found that the person whom he expected had come to him for the purpose of a peaceful arrangement, had come to kill him. What thoughts—what terrible thoughts—must have rushed upon him when he received the leaden messenger of death in his bosom, from the hands of his eldest boy. I shudder when I think of it, and think you ought to devote your whole life to a repentance as God only can accept for so terrible a deed.

Walworth, on his way to the Tombs after sentence, said: "I am glad I did not have to endure the long lecture I had anticipated Judge Davis would inflict upon me. I thoroughly understand my position, and did not desire any instruction in relations thereto. I simply wish time to arrange my affairs, and I shall then submit myself to my fate with all the equanimity I can command."

Upon being taken to the cell he parted cheerfully with the Deputy Sheriff, saying that his was a case which he thoroughly understood, but did not blame the world for not understanding.

NEW YORK.

Carl Vogt Waiting to be Served With Extradition Papers—Robbed and Fatally Beaten—The Orange Parade on the 12th Inst.—Miscellaneous Local News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 5.—The Board of Police have now under consideration the matter of granting a permit for the annual parade of the Orange Societies on the 12th inst., a formal application having been made to the Board for such permit, as is required by law. The procession will be escorted and protected by about 300 policemen, and large reserves will be stationed at convenient places along the route, ready for any emergency. The route will not be made public until it is definitely settled upon. Superintendent Matsell does not apprehend any interference with the procession, and the force of police on hand, it is thought, will be sufficient to repress any threatening demonstration.

It was expected that the warrant for the extradition of Carl Vogt, who is charged with the murder of the Chevalier De Bianco, at Brussels, about a year ago, and the burning of his chateau to conceal the crime, would have arrived to-day. Preparations were accordingly made to convey the alleged murderer to Europe by the German steamer, but up to late in the afternoon the warrant had not arrived, and in the meantime the steamer had sailed. The warrant is momentarily expected, and in all probably Vogt will be conveyed to Europe by Thursday's steamer. Vogt is still confined in a casement in Governor's Island.

To the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 5.—Peter B. Sweeny was among the passengers for Europe to-day.

William J. Barnby, a convicted sneak-thief, who has already served one term of eight years in Sing Sing, escaped from the City Prison, to which he was brought a few days ago on a writ of habeas corpus.

Thomas Burgess and wife, who live at Garret street and Hamilton avenue, Brooklyn, quarreled last evening, and the latter struck the former with an ax, fatally injuring him.

John Dennis, the driver of a market wagon, was found in his wagon at Jamaica, Long Island, yesterday, he having been fatally beaten and robbed by two negroes to whom he gave a ride on his way home from market. The people of Jamaica turned out and scoured the woods for the murderers, but they have not been captured yet.

ANOTHER TRAGEDY.

A Man Shoots His Brother-in-Law—Fatal Result of a Family Quarrel.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 5.—At Greensburg, Ind., yesterday, William A. Oderholder, shot and killed George Lesure. The parties were brothers-in-law and a feud existed between them for several years. They were both out squirrel hunting, and met in the woods, and the quarrel was renewed. Lesure drew a knife, when Oderholder fired, killing Lesure instantly. He then surrendered himself to officers, on his way to town, stopping to ask a man to see that Lesure's remains were promptly taken care of.

Burglary and Fire.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., July 5.—Some burglars, supposed to be old ones, late last evening, blew open the safe in the dry-goods store kept by J. W. Scoville, in Oregon, the explosion being heard by several persons. Soon after the store burst into flames, and was burned with all its contents, valued at some $10,000. A millinery store and an unoccupied building, north, and Netherwood's Building, south, were also consumed, but their contents were saved. Total loss about $16,000.

Love, Jealousy, and Murder.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 5.—About 11 o'clock this morning, a man named Martin G. Evans, a printer by trade, but at present in the employ of the Signal Service at Cincinnati, went to visit a Mrs. Dunlap, of this city, whom he was very desirous of marrying. He was very jealous of a Mr. Flannagan, who boarded with Mrs. Dunlap, and, upon entering the house, went directly to Flannagan's room, and, finding him lying on the bed, drew a revolver. Flannagan jumped up and seized the weapon, when in the scuffle it went off, the ball injuring several fingers of Evans' hand, and passing through Flannagan's hand, Mrs. Dunlap and her sister rushed into the room, and Evans, upon observing her, turned to direct the weapon toward her, but Flannagan prevented him every time. The second shot passed through the skirt of Mrs. Dunlap's dress, and lodged in a door. The shot inflicted a scalp wound on Evans, and the fourth shot lodged in his (Evans') brain, causing his death in a few minutes. The parties cognizant relieve Flannagan of any intention to turn the course of the weapon toward Evans, his aim being evidently to secure the weapon, or, failing in that, to prevent any injury being inflicted until the revolver was emptied.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 5.—At the inquest this afternoon on Martin A. G. Evans, letters were found on Evans addressed to his mother, also to leading physicians of this city, stating his firm intention of shooting Mrs. Dunlap and then killing himself. The jury acquitted Mr. Flannagan, all evidence proving that his attempts were only to save Evans from bloodshed.

THE FARMERS' FOURTH.

Meetings at Marion and Waterloo, Iowa, Elgin and Winchester, Ill., and Other Places.

WINCHESTER, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WINCHESTER, Scott County, Ill., July 4.—The people of this thriving little town, who have for some years been in the habit of spending their Fourth away from home, decided this year to celebrate within their own precincts, and to spend among home people the money which would otherwise go abroad. So they got up an imposing handbill, announcing a basket picnic in a shady grove, music, a speech by Gov. Beveridge, who had consented to be present, remarks by other gentlemen, and at night a grand display of fireworks. The result was that the grove, about a mile from the town, was filled with people from Winchester, farmers from that part of Scott County, and large delegations from numerous places on the line of the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Road. The celebration was purely an old-fashioned one, and, unlike those in other parts of the State, related almost exclusively to '76, and did not touch on '73. After the procession, headed by a brass band and a wagon with thirty-seven young ladies in blue and white, representing the sovereign States, had reached the grounds, the meeting was organized, Judge Moses acting as Chairman, and the old Declaration of Independence was read. Then Gov. Beveridge made his speech, which was enthusiastically received. He confined himself to the old topics of the day—the struggles of the Revolution, the glorious republic, the privilege of being an American citizen, etc., and did not touch upon railways or low prices. After a recess for dinner, various toasts were read, such as "The Common Schools the Bulwark of Liberty," "Our Adopted Citizens," etc., to which brief responses were made by residents of Winchester. Late in the afternoon, the picnic celebration came to an end, and those who took part in the affair, which went off pleasantly, without the slightest disturbance, went down to the town to see the fireworks.

WATERLOO, IOWA.

WATERLOO, Iowa, July 5.—An immense demonstration of the Grangers of Blackhawk County was held here yesterday. A procession of three miles in length paraded the streets, with music and banners, to an adjoining grove, where 10,000 people assembled. The Declaration was excellently read by Mrs. H. B. Hoxie, when A. R. Smedley, of Howard County, and Master of the State Grange, delivered the address, in which he observed that the order of the Patrons of Husbandry was organized, to enable the laboring classes to take their legitimate places in the economy of our Government. They are now ground down by the oppression of the railroads. The expenditure of $12,000,000 would bring Chicago in direct water communication with Europe, whereby 18 cents would be added to every bushel of our grain. Railroad combinations prevent such usefull egislation. We are not a political organization, but we must educate the people, and in the next ten years the paid railroad attorney and the unjust Judge must give place in the halls of legislation and on the Bench to honest sympathizers with the people, and a revolution will follow, to the benefit of the oppressed. The day passed pleasantly, without a serious accident or a brawl to mar the enjoyment.

ELGIN, ILL.

ELGIN, Ill., July 5.—The Fourth of July was celebrated by the farmers of the northern section of Kane County, on James Burr's farm, in the Township of St. Charles. There were many people present, but not as many as would have been had it not been for the series of rainstorms. The principal address was by Judge L. W. Lawrence, of Belvidere, in support of the farmers' movement against corporation monopolies. Z. Eastman, Esq., of Elgin, one of the original old-line Abolitionists, also spoke; he drew a happy parallel between the anti-slavery and anti-monopoly movements. There was music by a brass band and two farmers' glee clubs. The exercises were held in a large barn, with a picnic on the hay-mow. It was unique, and a very enjoyable occasion.

MARION, IOWA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, July 5.—We celebrated the Fourth of July at Marion, six miles north, by a meeting of nearly all the Granges in Linn County. No less than two thousand teams of Grangers were in the procession. A few of the mottoes are as follows: "In God We Trust," "Corn Fifteen Cents," "Down With Monopolies." The oration was delivered by E. M. Hunnewell, of the Des Moines *Homestead*. The occasion will long be remembered.

DESMOINES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, July 5.—Large crowds were in attendance here yesterday celebrating the national holiday. The Patrons of Husbandry had the largest crowd, and spent the whole day in the Governor's Square.

ARKANSAS.

Gov. Baxter's View on the Situation in that State.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 5.—Gov. Baxter yesterday delivered a speech at a Fourth of July celebration at Lewisburg, in Conway County. It was principally of a political nature. He stated that if any frauds were committed at the late election it was done by the men who are now endeavoring to put Mr. Brooks in office; that he had been duly elected by all the forms of law, and he would be recreant to himself and the people if he was to surrender the office. He said Mr. Brooks' petition contesting for the place had been kicked out of the Legislature, the only power under the laws that could try the matter; that the Supreme Court also refused to interfere, and now should a Circuit Court attempt to do so, he should certainly pay no attention to it. While he did not recognize the right of Congress to interfere, and did not believe there was any disposition to do so, nevertheless, if a new election was ordered by Congress, he should certainly go before the people, and if Mr. Brooks was elected he should quietly retire. It was well known that Brooks could not again bring up his contest before the assembling of the next Legislature, and he proposed, in the election of that body, to see that every man in the State had the right to vote, and that his vote was properly counted. It is a matter of fact that the election under which the present Constitution was declared to be ratified, never expressed the will of the people, not has any Legislature elected from that time to the present. He proposed that the next one should represent the will of the whole people. The speech was well received.

The Crops.

Special Dispatches to The Chicago Tribune.

MATTOON, Ill., July 5.—Grain good and plump, but crop rather thin on the ground. Some very fair fields. Less number of acres than last year, and, all things considered, a small crop of very fair wheat. The rains of the past week have done but slight damage.

GILMAN, Ill., July 5.—No wheat in this vicinity.

PERRY, Mo., July 5.—Wheat in Northwest Missouri full crop, and harvested in good condition. The crop of spring wheat in this county is heavy and of good quality.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BELOIT, Wis., July 5.—The recent heavy rains and winds do not seem to have damaged the crops seriously. The prospects are good for an unusual yield.

CAMERON, Mo., July 5.—But little spring wheat was sown. Winter is partly harvested and though not very heavy on the high grounds promises a fair yield and fine quality. With favorable weather all will be secured in good condition.

A Desperado Shot.

CINCINNATI, July 5.—Yesterday at Lawrenceburg, Ind., Deputy Sheriff Paul Truett was knocked down by a desperado, Pete Miller, whom he had arrested. Truett fired a shot at Miller, the ball striking him in the small of the back and passing through, was taken out of the abdomen. It is thought Miller cannot live. He had just been liberated from the Jeffersonville Penitentiary.

The First Bale.

BROWNSVILLE, Tex., July 4.—The first bale of cotton raised on the Rio Grande this year was brought to this market yesterday by J. L. Hynes, of Santa Maria, Cameron County. The gentleman on whose farm it was raised arrived too late for the steamer, but the bale will be dispatched to New Orleans by the first vessel leaving.

Ocean Steamship News.

NEW YORK, July 5.—Arrived, steamships St. Laurent, from Brest, and Maine, from Bremen.

LIVERPOOL, July 5.—Arrived out, steamships Russia, Lady Lycett, and Alexandria, from New York, and Baltimore, from Baltimore.

DESTRUCTIVE STORMS.

CINCINNATI, O., July 5.—The like of the storms during the past three days has seldom, if ever, been seen in the States of Ohio and Indiana. Hurricanes and tornadoes, with floods of rain, have followed each other in rapid succession. Our city and its immediate vicinity have escaped the fury of these storms, but the country north of this parallel in Indiana and Ohio has suffered severely. Furious storms passed over it on the 2d, 3d, and 4th inst.

The telegraph wires have been generally prostrated. At Springfield, O., it is reported that the telegraph poles had been blown across the turnpikes so thickly in some places as to entirely obstruct travel. East of Springfield, on the Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph Line, there were 200 poles down, some of them having been struck by lightning, while the others were prostrated by the wind.

Passengers from Logansport, Ind., say that the storm yesterday leveled trees nearly all the way from Logansport to Richmond, Ind.

In Richmond, trees were blown down in the streets. One fell across an express wagon, breaking both legs of the driver and crushing the wagon.

At Troy, O., a large cordage factory was unroofed.

This side of Troy, on the line of the Dayton & Michigan Railroad, houses were tumbled down, fences were prostrated, trees were uprooted, fields of grain were leveled, corn-fields were flattened, and, in some instances, corn was uprooted. Everywhere the fields seemed to be lakes of water.

On the Zanesville Road five bridges were washed away. No trains will go east of Circleville before Monday. A number of feet of the railroad track has been washed away.

The same prostration of trees and devastation of crops is reported in this section of the country as in that further west.

At Port Washington, Ohio, about seventy miles east of Columbus, a severe storm occurred last night, uprooting trees and unroofing houses.

At Cedarville, Ohio, near Xenia, great numbers of telegraph poles have been splintered by lightning.

At Washington, Ind., the storm was exceedingly fierce. Sheaves of wheat were scattered about wildly, and carried many feet in the air.

Everywhere, in the belt north of this city, the country was affected by the storm, the centre of which seems to have been five miles south of the latitude of Columbus. The testimony agrees as to its severity and destructiveness. The general prostration of telegraph poles is without a parallel in the history of the telegraph companies. An alarmingly large number were shivered to pieces by lightning, and totally destroyed. Many were prostrated by the wind.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 5.—A terrific rainstorm passed over this section about 5 o'clock yesterday. The streets were flooded, and much damage was done to cellars and new buildings by the obstruction of culverts and water-drains. Wheat and oats are down flat, and if they do not rise the loss will be great, as the crop was the heaviest ever grown in this county. About 2,000 people were caught without shelter at the races, and the damage done to fashionable dresses was immense. The storm broke up the match for the first prize between Reconstruction and Butcher Boy, only one heat having been made.

CIRCLEVILLE, O., July 5.—The Scioto River has overflowed the extensive broom-corn fields in this vicinity, probably ruining 500 to 1,000 acres of broom-corn. The corn is flattened down and dirt washed on to it, so that much of it cannot rise. The streams are so high that the roads are impassable between here and Columbus. No trains from the East since Thursday.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 5.—Fond du Lac, Wis., reports that the storm has damaged the grain throughout Green Lake, Fond du Lac, and Sheboygan Counties to a great extent. Its course, from northeast to southeast, was about five miles wide. Grain, timber, barns, and fences were trailed to the ground. In Fond du Lac City many buildings were unroofed, and a vast number of large shade trees uprooted. On the Milwaukee & Northern Railroad the trains were very much delayed by fallen trees. Over eighty had to be cut from the track before the trains could pass. An engineer on the passenger train yesterday saw the tornado approaching, put on a heavy pressure of steam, and got into a clearing ahead of it. Hundreds of acres of grain were prostrated along the course of the storm. The reported loss of life on Elkhart Lake proves to be false. A number of trees were blown across the track between Milwaukee and Brookfield, on the Milwaukee & Prairie Du Chien Road. No lives were lost, as heard from. The damage to telegraph lines is being rapidly repaired, and communication is now open to St. Paul. A heavy rain-storm passed over Minnesota yesterday, but no damage was done.

MILWAUKEE, July 5.—A terrible storm came upon this city at noon, yesterday, while the Fourth of July festivities were in full blast, and our beautiful bay covered with yachts and small boats, filled with pleasure-seekers, among whom were many ladies. The yachts Louise and Lone Star were capsized. The latter received a severe ducking, and some narrowly escaped drowning. Trees were uprooted, and signs, flags, and awnings went dancing in the air, while loud peals of thunder and flashes of lightning followed in succession. All passed over in half an hour without loss of life. On the line of the Milwaukee & Northern Railroad the damage to the crops is very great. Over eighty trees had to be cleared from the track before the trains could pass. The telegraph lines were prostrated in all directions, and for a time there was not a single wire working out of Milwaukee.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PRINCEVILLE, O., July 5.—A heavy storm took place at Dunkirk, yesterday, about 4:30 p. m., blowing one house down and several canvases. About one mile and a half southwest from Dunkirk, a little boy was out playing, when the storm came up and the whirlwind seized him, carrying him about eight feet in the air, when his father ran out and caught him. The boy was saved unhurt.

Several buildings were blown down at Hartford, and one boy was killed by the falling of the Court-House chimney. Four houses were destroyed at Red Key, and a vast amount of timber was blown down.

BRADFORD, O., July 5.—The terrific storm which passed over this section last evening was the most severe that has ever been known. A mile west of this place, 5 acres of woods were leveled to the ground, and the telegraph wires are down for miles west of us.

CINCINNATI, July 5.—Advices from Dayton, Troy, Circleville, and Delaware, Ohio, confirm the statements sent in these dispatches to-day, concerning the storm yesterday. The damage to orchards and crops has been great.

COLUMBUS, O., July 5.—The recent severe storms have done much damage to the crops in this vicinity. Portions of the track of the Hocking Valley Railroad, between this city and Lancaster, are either washed away or under water. Bridges and telegraph poles have been washed away, and trains have stopped running. Over 100 persons are delayed in this city waiting for the repair of the track, so as to allow the running of trains to take them to their respective homes.

CINCINNATI, O., July 5.—Advices from Maysville, Ky., state that a severe storm visited that section yesterday, uprooting many buildings, uprooting trees, blowing off chimneys, and doing great damage to the crops.

The Hocking Valley in Ohio is inundated, the water being higher than ever known before. Six miles of the canal gone between Athens and Saline. The damage to the crops is over $1,000,000, and the salt-works and other commercial interests are suffering greatly.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 5.—A terrific thunder storm occurred here at 8 this morning, lasting one hour. There was another at noon, accompanied by a brief fall of hail. Secretary Richardson and Secretary Belknap and family arrived to-night.

MAYSVILLE, Ky., July 5.—About 7:30 last night this city was visited by a tornado, which unroofed a number of buildings, including the railroad machine shops, tearing down shade trees, and carrying off great numbers of chimneys. John Brown was seriously injured by flying debris. The crops in this vicinity have been damaged to a very great extent.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATHENS, Ohio, July 5.—The Hocking Valley is a wide sheet of water from Lancaster to the Ohio. Rain has fallen continually since Thursday last. The damage to the crops is estimated at $1,500,000. The Hocking is two feet higher than the high mark of 1832. Travel has been interrupted and telegraph poles are prostrated in all directions. The salt works of J. T. Gould and Joseph Herrolds are badly damaged. Six miles of the canal between Athens and Saline is destroyed. No loss of life is thus far reported.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 5.—A special from Hannibal, Mo., says that the severest storm which ever visited that section broke over Hannibal last night. Two or three houses were blown down and several unroofed. A large number of trees were uprooted, and much damage was done to fences and other property.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 5.—A terrific wind storm, amounting almost to a tornado, swept over the city last evening, between 7 and 8 o'clock. The steamer Mountaineer was lying at the bank above the bridge, secured to the railroad track, and other fastenings, by eight cables, two of which were new and four-and-a-half inches in diameter. At the first big blow the lines parted, after tearing up a portion of the railroad track, and the steamer turned with her head to the stream. The wind kept her close to the St. Joe shore, and she drifted down and struck the east end of the bridge draw. Several of the iron guys of the bridge were sprung from their bolts, and the damage to the bridge is from $8,000 to $10,000. It will require twenty days to repair the Mountaineer. She was terribly wrecked in her forward part. Her upper works and hurricane deck, were smashed up clear to her cabin. Her freight-hoister was ruined and chimneys knocked down. The loss to the vessel is about $20,000; no insurance. At the time of the accident, the First Mate, First Clerk, First Engineer, and Steward, with a number of the deck crew were on watch, but none were injured. The Mountaineer belonged to the River Packet Company, and was built in 1868, at a cost of $51,000.

The steamer Elkhorn, moored below the bridge, broke loose, and floated five miles down the river, where she lodged and was brought up this a. m. She was damaged to the extent of $500. The tornado took off the roofs of several houses in the city and did much damage in the way of uprooting shade-trees. Chimneys were blown down and broken; sheaves of wheat were tossed everywhere and scattered about. East of St. Joseph, generally, the damage to the former was considerable.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 5.—While the steamer Great Republic was conveying a moonlight excursion party down the river last night, when just below the arsenal, a heavy gust of wind struck her. Her chimneys went overboard, which, in falling, stove in her TEXAS and did considerable damage to her cabin. Nobody hurt.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, July 5.—The heaviest rain storm for years fell here last evening, accompanied by destructive wind. Considerable damage was caused by flooding cellars in all parts of the city.

At Guthrie, Carlisle, Norwalk, and Stuart, the storm was most severe. At Stuart, the fine new residence of Mr. J. Lamb was unroofed. Another house three miles from Stuart was torn down, and five members of the family injured, and one a woman with a babe three or four days in bed, is not expected to live.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HOLIDAYS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5.—Nearly all the heads of departments are absent, and, among the officials, to-day has been as much of a holiday as yesterday. A large number of bureau officials and clerks took advantage of the three days' holiday to leave the city and visit their homes.

[To the Associated Press.]

LAND DECISION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5.—The Commissioner-General of the Land Office decides in the cases of the Warwick and J. A. Davis donation claimants, in Oregon, that the donations cannot be purchased under the acts of Feb. 14, 1853, and July 17, 1854, after one year's residence and cultivation, unless such residence and cultivation had been upon the lands surveyed prior to such purchase.

APPOINTED.

T. W. Wade was to-day appointed Internal Revenue Gauger for the Sixth District of Kentucky.

MINING LANDS.

Gen. Drummond, Commissioner of the Land Office, has decided that lands valuable on account of deposits of carbonate of soda, nitrate of soda, sulphur, alum, and saltpshalt, may be patented under the mining act of May 10, 1872, as well as other valuable mineral deposits, except where specially reserved by act of Congress.

POSTAL.

The Postmaster-General has ordered an extension of the postal service on the Cleveland, Mount Vernon & Delaware Railroad, from Mount Vernon to Columbus, a distance of forty-five miles at an annual salary of $2,486.

THE POLARIS SEARCH

Fitting Out the Tigress.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 5.—The vessel intended to the Polaris search, the Tigress, is actively undergoing preparations in her dock at the Navy-Yard. Some 140 hands are constantly employed upon her. The vessel is what might be termed a "big-little" one, for, although diminutive in comparison with some of the monsters of the deep alongside her, yet her formidable bow and great beam would seem to fit her for any weather or seas. A good idea may now be obtained of her lines, and her kettle-bottom and rounded lines seem admirably adapted for protection against all obstacles, enabling her, so to speak, to climb or rise on the ice when so surrounded. Her screw propeller, 10 feet in diameter, is a remarkably heavy, strong casting, but in order to avoid all possible accidents, the Tigress will carry with her two extra screws of similar strength, as also an extra rudder. For a voyage of three or four months these arrangements would certainly appear to be ample. Carpenters are now hard at work on two deck houses, the frames of which are of solid, heavy oaken planking. This sheathing is in three thicknesses, making together a wall of six inches, and when the said houses are well snowed over and covered in, one would suppose the voyagers inside will not have to complain greatly of the cold. The vessel is to be warmed throughout with steam pipes, and, provided the coal holds out and the trip does not last the winter, the voyagers on the Tigress will probably find themselves in a more pleasant billet than has hitherto fallen to the lot of Arctic explorers. The Admiral and officers of the Brookly Navy-Yard appear to think that the vessel will not be ready for sea under a week or ten days, but the constructor, Mr. Mintonye, believes he will have her out of his hands by the middle of the present week.

ONCE MORE.

The Back-Pay Swindle Again Denounced.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., July 5.—An incident at Wonewoc, in this county, shows the feeling among the people on the back-salary steal and kindred subjects, of which professional politicians have little idea. The Hon. James Ross' oration of yesterday was a mild contrasting of the patriots of Congress of '76 and their acts with those of the last Congress. When he alluded to the "back pay" business, the people cried, "That's what we want to hear about," and fairly compelled the speaker to give voice to public indignation in language that was plain.

Fires.

MILWAUKEE, July 5.—E. Wolverton's store and four other buildings in Oregon were burned last night. Loss, $16,000.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 5.—The city escaped a conflagration yesterday by fireworks, but a fire broke out last night in the lime house of the Des Moines Coal & Lime Company, caused by water breaking in the building from the storm. The water-works quickly quenched it, and but little damage was done.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—The loss by the burning of Jones & Berger's Bone Factory at Gray's Ferry to-day was $40,000; insurance, $20,000.

Suicides.

NASHVILLE, July 5.—Charles McDonald, assistant foreman of the *Banner* office, and Corresponding Secretary of the Nashville Typographical Union, attempted to commit suicide this morning by stabbing himself and afterwards cutting his throat. The cause was temporary insanity. His recovery is doubtful.

John Martin, 70 years of age, left home on Wednesday, threatening to drown himself, and was found in the river two miles below this city yesterday. The verdict of the Coroner's jury was suicide.

Accidentally Shot.

NASHVILLE, June 5.—Michael Shilburn, 17 years of age, was instantly killed while on his way home yesterday, between Edgefield Junction and Hadley's Bend, by being shot through the heart. Himself and Johnny Hadley, 13 years of age, had been to town and bought a Derringer pistol. The killing is supposed to have been accidental.

Discovery of a Comet.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The discovery at Vienna, Austria, of a comet has just been announced to the Smithsonian Institute. The right ascension of the comet is 20 hours and 7 minutes; its declination south 4 degrees and 34 minutes. Its motion is unknown.

The Picayune Libel Suit.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 4.—Judge Lynch yesterday refused a new trial in the Hawkins-*Picayune* libel case.

SUDDEN DEATH.

DARTFORD, Wis., July 5.—The severe storm which passed over Wisconsin yesterday will be long remembered in the vicinity of Green Lake. Yesterday morning a picnic party went out on the lake in the sailing yacht H. B. Harshard, on a fishing excursion, and had proceeded but a short distance when a squall struck the boat, capsizing it. The following persons were thrown into the water and drowned: Mrs. A. P. Carman, Mrs. Geo. Harding, Miss Jennie Olis, Mrs. M. C. Russell and child, Wm. Bloxham, wife, and child, Mrs. John Baird, and a child of the Rev. Mr. Allen.

CHIPPEWA, Can., July 5.—A man, woman, and child went out on the Niagara River yesterday afternoon, and are supposed to have gone over the falls, as pieces of a boat were picked up below the falls this noon. The young man was from Cincinnati, and the girl, with her young brother, from Toronto. The young man and the girl were to have been married to-day, having procured a license at Welland yesterday. Their names have not yet been ascertained. The address of a woman on Cedar street, Cleveland, was found in the man's pocketbook at the hotel, but no effects of any consequence have been discovered. The bodies have not yet been recovered.

CHIPPEWA, Ont., July 5.—Two of the parties who went over Niagara Falls yesterday, gave their names as John Elliot and Margaret Rollinston, both of Cincinnati. The former was about 20, and the latter 18 years of age.

PRINCETON, Ill., July 4.—By the premature discharge of a cannon at Buda, Ill., this morning, J. G. Rick and Ellis Shannon were seriously, and perhaps fatally, injured. Both eyes of the latter were blown out. Three other parties, whose names were not learned, were slightly hurt.

MUSKEGON, Mich., July 4.—A man was instantly killed here to-day by the premature discharge of a cannon, the rammer passing through his body. Two others were wounded.

ALLEGAN, Mich., July 4.—Willie Peck, a clerk, fell from the rear of a store a distance of eight feet, and had a leg broken.

HERMAN GEIN was run over to-day by a hand-car, and killed.

ALTON, Ill., July 5.—A young man named Benjamin Allen, formerly of this city, had his arm blown off, yesterday, at Jerseyville, Ill., by the premature discharge of a cannon. Several others were badly burned.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., July 5.—John L. Tucker, who had just opened the Ocford House, was drowned this morning while bathing. He formerly kept the Tremont House, Boston.

EASTPORT, Me., July 5.—Four men, from St. Stephen, on a fishing excursion, were drowned at Deer Island, N. B.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 5.—A young man named Fred Smith, 19 years old, was drowned about noon to-day in Fall Creek, while bathing.

THE CHOLERA.

The Disease at Louisville, Nashville, Chattanooga, Memphis, and Other Southern Cities.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 5.—A *Mercury* reporter called on Dr. De Forrest, City Sanitary Inspector, and Dr. H. Jones, Assistant Inspector, to ascertain the facts in regard to the report current of two fatal cases of cholera in the city. Both gentlemen concurred in the following statement: "The first case was that of Richard W. Woodhall, King street. This patient was sick four or five weeks. On the day of his death, Thursday, he indulged in cucumbers, as usual, followed by ice-cream and ale, and forced down a cholera mixture on top, and wondered why he was not getting well; but there was nothing revealed in the post mortem that the patient died of cholera. There is less doubt in that of the second case, that of a washerwoman, who worked all day and got sick after a hearty meal of meat, cabbage, and potatoes." The doctors are positive this was not a case of cholera. They say there are usually some cases of cholera-morbus at this season in consequence of the feasting which the poor indulge in, but cholera has not come to New York yet.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 4.—Deaths from all causes in this city to-day were fourteen, nine of which were from cholera.

NASHVILLE, July 5.—There were fourteen interments in this city to-day, four of which were from cholera.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 4.—There were thirteen interments to-day, five of cholera. This disease, while abating in the city, is spreading in the country adjacent to Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 5.—Only ten interments to-day from all diseases, and two only from cholera. All excitement in regard to it has ceased.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 5.—Wm. Clohan, an old resident of this city, was taken suddenly ill to-day. Physicians pronounce the disease ganulated cholera.

CINCINNATI, July 5.—Nine deaths from cholera reported to the Health Office to-day.

Colored Military Reunions.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 5.—The first reunion of the Sixty-second Regiment United States colored infantry, with whom originated the idea of the Lincoln Institute, and who furnished the first $5,000 with which to found it, was held here yesterday. The regiment being widely scattered, members were present from all parts of the country. Resolutions were adopted declaring the Institute a success, and expressing approval of the general management by the Board of Trustees, especially in regard to economy; the selection of pupils with a view to preparing teachers for the colored race, and keeping the school free from sectarian control; also, returning thanks to the teachers for their services as such, and for keeping up a high standard of morality among the scholars; also, calling on the State of Missouri to allow the admission of colored children into the public schools, where from any cause no school is provided.

McKendree College.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEBANON, Ill., July 5.—At the session of the Trustees of McKendree College, some very important legislation was effected, and the initial steps taken looking toward raising a half million dollars for the use of the institution. The Executive Committee, empowered to carry out the regulations, have just closed an important session, at which the Hon. M. H. Chamberlain, of Bondstown, Ill., was elected Endowment and Fiscal Commissioner of the institution. Mr. Chamberlain has not yet signified his intention to accept.

Coal-Oil Fatality.

NOBLESVILLE, Ind., July 5.—There was a fatal coal-oil explosion on Thursday evening about 6 o'clock, near this place. A young woman named Elizabeth McWay, living with Mr. George Wheeler, two miles south of Noblesville, was pouring oil out of a can into a stove fire in order to hurry up the supper, when the oil took fire and an explosion followed, which scattered the burning oil all over the body of the girl, burning her to a crisp from the neck down. Miss McWay's sufferings were intense until death relieved her of pain.

Railroad News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 5.—Chancellor Runyon, of New Jersey, has granted an injunction against the Sheriffs of the Counties of Hudson, Bergen, Essex, Passaic, Morris, and Sussex, restraining them from seizing or holding any trains of the New York & Oswego Midland Railway Company, on the ground that said property, being covered by the mortgages given by the Company to secure the bondholders, is exempt from seizure upon claims by creditors afloat.

A Child Murdered by a Little Boy—Arrest for Wife-Murder.

BOSTON, July 5.—In South Acton, Mass., yesterday, George Curtis, aged 8 years, took a boy named Lane, 3 years of age, into the woods, and there beat him with a club in a most shocking manner. Lane was soon discovered, but died of his injuries four hours after. The child-murderer fled, but was arrested last evening in Cambridge.

The wife of Albert Gilpatrick died suddenly last evening in Warwick street, Highlands, and her husband has been arrested, charged with beating her to death.

Railroad Accidents.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JANESVILLE, July 5.—This afternoon a wild locomotive, going north, run by engineer Tolan, of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, ran into a carriage occupied by Miss Lizzie Hield, of Janesville, daughter of George Hield, Esq., and Miss Ida Jones, daughter of the Rev. A. Jones, of Shopine, about one mile north of Shopine Station, totally wrecking the carriage, throwing Miss Jones to one side of the track, and carrying Miss Hield about thirty rods, when she was thrown into the brush on one side of the railroad. The men did not notice that there were two persons in the carriage, and conveyed Miss Jones home before they discovered the fact, after which search was made for Miss Hield. Both ladies were very badly injured, Miss Jones about the head and back, and her collar-bone broken; Miss Hield, skull fractured, and otherwise injured. The latter was brought to this city this evening, wholly unconscious since the accident, and will probably not recover. Miss Jones' case is but a very little more hopeful. The crossing where the accident occurred is on the open prairie, and parties who saw the accident say the girls stopped once to allow the engine to pass, and then whipped their horses on to the track, and attempted to cross in advance.

CONGRESSIONAL BACK-PAY.

"A Perpetual Debt Against the Government"—The Act Regarding Unexpended Balances Inapplicable.

Washington (July 2) Dispatch to the New York Times.

The query, What becomes of the back pay of members of Congress which is left in the Treasury was to-day answered by Secretary Richardson in these words: "It remains a perpetual debt against the Government unless the law is repealed. The law of unexpended balances, with reference to back pay has been misapprehended by many Congressmen and by the public. The law is not applicable to the back pay, for the reason that the Treasury officials, from whose opinion there is no appeal in the matter of the construction of the law, declare that the back pay is not an unex

THE LAW COURTS.

The Douglas-Harris Litigation—Answer and Cross-Bill Filed.

An Alleged Dishonest City Salesman—A Joint Building Speculation that Turned Out Badly.

Divorce Business—The Courts Condensed—New Suits, Etc.

In the Douglas-Harris suit, an answer and cross-bill were on Saturday filed, alleging that the notes on which suit was brought by Mrs. Harris were for a valid consideration, that the Douglas heirs were well noticed of the pendency of the suit, and that if the defendants did not put in an appearance, it was because they did not chose to do so, with the hope and intention to defeat any attempt at collecting the judgment, as the event proves; that the executor, Rhodes, was duly noticed of the debt when he was making up the inventory of the estate; that it was generally understood, from the inventory and otherwise, that Mr. Douglas had died in a state of insolvency, and that the debt could not be collected in full; and the cross-bill prays that the notes be declared a good lien on the estate.

AN ALLEGED DISHONEST SALESMAN.

Flint, Barker & Co., of No. 3 River street, dealers in coffees and spices, on Saturday commenced suit, in assumpsit, against Louis L. Flint, their city salesman, for $1,600, alleging the same to have been fraudulently detained from them by defendant; and they filed affidavits for attachment and capias, showing that defendant has been engaged in selling goods in the city, and allowed to collect moneys; that he has for some time been making false entries in his books and accounts, and concealing sums of money, and that the firm have recently detected him in misappropriating the sum sued for, and they fear that any judgment they may obtain against him will be lost unless he is secured and held to bail, and his goods and property attached.

A JOINT BUILDING SPECULATION.

Alson J. Sherman, of the County of Lake, in this State, on Saturday filed a bill against Philetus W. Gates and T. D. Crocker for an accounting of the cost of certain joint building transactions which he relates in the bill. He represents that being owners of adjoining portions of certain land upon which himself and the two defendants were about simultaneously to erect buildings, each on his own portion, it was agreed that they should join in the operation, so as to make the buildings uniform, and similar to other buildings which adjoined, and which, taken altogether, would form one solid, handsome block. He shows that there were certain expenses on one building that were not on the other, and vice versa; that he has expended more than his share; that he has called on the defendants to show an accounting, which they have refused; wherefore he prays the Court to intervene, and to compel the defendants to pay him back all he has overpaid.

DIVORCE.

Jesse Atherton on Saturday petitioned the Superior Court for divorce from his wife Eliza. He charges that she deserted him in 1869; that she has given herself up to evil practices; that whilst they lived together she used to pinch, choke, kick, beat, and otherwise ill-treat him, and that she was a victim to habitual drunkenness.

Torger Torgerson married with one Kestine, in his native country, Stavenger, Norway, on the 3d of April, 1872; left with her for the land of freedom about a year ago, and now asks for divorce, alleging that she has been repeatedly guilty of adultery with Lars Torgerson, at 144 Liberty street, in this city.

Kate A. Bradley on Saturday obtained a decree of divorce from her husband, Henry H. Bradley, on the ground of drunkenness. The defendant left his wife to earn her own livelihood.

A CLAIM FROM VERMONT.

Emma M. Farr, of New Hampshire, on Saturday commenced suit in the United States Circuit Court against William F. Dickinson, damages $2,500, to recover money alleged to have been received by defendant out of the estate of Benjamin Hall, late of Tunbridge, State of Vermont, being the distributive share of Henry Hall, deceased, in his lifetime, assigned to said Emma M. Farr, and being her sole and separate property. The amount so claimed is $1,138.90, with interest $637, less cash paid $50, leaving a balance of $1,775.90.

THE COURTS CONDENSED.

Phineas B. Bartlett, Philemon B. Beery, John H. Reid, Osee H. Wilmot, and DeWitt C. Davis on Saturday commenced suit against C. D. Austin and William J. Manning, in the Circuit Court, in assumpsit, $1,500 damages.

Charles H. Beckwith, Franklin H. Beckwith, Charles L. Beckwith, and Levi F. Mason yesterday commenced suit, in the Circuit Court, in trespass, $1,000, against Samuel Webb.

State's Attorney Reed on Saturday filed two informations against John Freedman, for larceny of money, and the prisoner being brought before Judge Rogers pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to twenty days in the common jail.

George W. Scott and John Wrigley on Saturday commenced suit to establish and confirm title to Lots 1 and 2, in Block 10, in Pryor and Hopkins' Subdivision of the west ½ of the northwest ¼ of Section 3, 38, 14.

The quasi-criminal calendar will be called in the Criminal Court to-morrow, Tuesday morning.

Patrick Saunders on Saturday petitioned the Superior Court to restore a judgment in his favor for the rather small sum of $68.15, dated the 2d of January, 1861, against Dennis Tracy. Lemuel J. Bliss wanted to restore one for a debt of $14, with $34.43 damages.

Philip Hoiser on Saturday entered confession of judgment by T. Freimann and Mela Freimann, in his favor on a note payable to Emilie Dohse for $300, and $21.80 interest.

James Gilbert Saturday filed a bill under the Burnt Record act, to confirm and establish title to Lot 13 and the east half of Lot 12, in the resubdivision by Jacob Greenebaum, Senior, of Block 12, in Canal Trustee's Subdivision of Sec. 7, 39.

John W. Stearns & Sons on Saturday filed a creditor's bill against Frederick Mehring, impleaded with Jeremiah L. Taylor, in the Superior Court, for an unpaid judgment of $4,459.66.

William K. Steele, by his next friend Henry F. Steele, on Saturday commenced suit, in trespass on the case, $5,000 damages, in the Superior Court, against David A. Hall.

The firm of Lucke & Nordlie on Saturday commenced suit against the Kansas Insurance Company in assumpsit, damages $1,000, in the Superior Court.

Henry C. Shaw on Saturday commenced suit in trover and conversion, in the Superior Court, against Hardin B. Brayton, $1,000 damages.

Abram S. Whitaker and Cyrus W. Gray on Saturday commenced suit against Solomon McKechan, Hugh McDougall, and Cole McDougall, in the United States Circuit Court, in assumpsit, $7,000 damages.

The record in the case of Naomi Lamoureux v. Continental Life Insurance Company was, on Saturday, filed in the United States Circuit Court, from the Cook County Superior Court.

The Assignee of the Lumberman's Insurance Company has filed his account for the month of June with the Register, showing a balance on hand of $37,004.93, on a total account of $52,365.30, the sum of $15,109.54 having been paid on account of June dividends, and $114.58 for January dividends.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Emma M. Farr v. William F. Dickinson; assumpsit, $2,500. Abram S. Whitaker and Cyrus W. Gray v. Solomon McKechan, Hugh McDougall, and Cole McDougall; assumpsit, $7,000. Naomi Lamoureux v. Continental Life Insurance Company; record from Superior Court of Cook County.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—E. Neidlson v. Bark Acorn; libel for wages, $31.87.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—7,638—Appeal. 7,639—Phineas B. Bartlett, Philemon B. Beery, John H. Reid, Osee H. Wilmot, and DeWitt C. Davis v. C. D. Austin and William J. Manning; assumpsit, $1,500. 7,640—Appeal. 7,641—Oscar P. Barker, Wynan Flint, and John G. Flint v. Lewis L. Flint; assumpsit, $1,600. 7,642-3—Appeals. 7,644—Charles H. Beckwith, Franklin H. Beckwith, Charles L. Beckwith, and Levi F. Mason v. Stephen A. Bukouts; assumpsit, $1,500. 7,645—Mary Ann Roche v. Samuel Webb; trespass, $1,000. 7,646—Henry Olmstead, George C. Taylor, and Frank D. Taylor v. John B. Mayo; assumpsit, $1,500. 7,647—Alson S. Sherman v. Philetus W. Gates and T. D. Crocker; bill.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—44,055.—Patrick Saunders v. Dennis Tracy; petition to restore judgment. 44,056—Jesse v. Eliza Atherton; divorce. 44,057—Philip Hoiser v. T. Freimann and Meda Freimann; confession of judgment, $321.80. 44,058—Wm. K. Steele, by Henry T. Steele, his next friend, v. David A. Hall; case, $5,000. 44,059—Lucke and Nordlie v. Kansas Insurance Company; assumpsit, $1,000. 44,060—Henry C. Shaw v. Hardin B. Brayton; trover and conversion, $1,000 damages. 44,061—Torger Torgerson v. Kestine Torgerson; divorce. 44,062—James H. Gilbert v. Marie Christine Lusenhop, Anna Marie Lusenhop, and William Lusenhop; petition to confirm title. 44,063—Moses W. Powell v. Amos F. Tompkins; creditor's bill, $78.94. 44,064—Appeal. 44,065—Lemuel J. Bliss v. Isaac A. Fisk; confession of judgment, $48.43. 44,066—John W. Stearns and John W. Stearns, Jr., v. Frederick Mehring, impleaded Jeremiah L. Taylor; creditor's bill. 44,067—Appeal. 44,068—George W. Scott and John Wrigley v. Charles W. Reed, Mary Ann Reed, Charlotte A. Baker, Gorham F. Baker, Treat (?) Durand, Anna M. V. Gildersleeve (?), David H. Gildersleeve (?), and all whom it may concern; petition to confirm title. 44,069—Appeal.

HYDE PARK.

Regular Saturday Matinee of the Village Trustees.

The Hyde Park Trustees held their weekly meeting on Saturday afternoon. The following bills were ordered to be paid:

Beatty & Barker, Fifty-first street sewer	$4,744.92
John McCaffrey, Wabash avenue	1,510.95
Pay-rolls on street improvements	631.50
Total	$6,887.37

The following tax-rebates were allowed:

L. Worstendoff, on Prairie avenue	$89.00
W. C. Dickinson, on Prairie avenue	200.00
R. B. Bell, General Town Fund	2.82
L. W. Stone, on Wabash avenue	20.00
Total	$311.82

Bills to the amount of $3,407.73 were presented, and referred to the Committees.

Capt. Binford made his monthly report, showing 73 police arrests for June, and $517.14 fines collected; for six months, since Jan. 1, 1873, the whole number of arrests was 237; belonging to Chicago, 137; Hyde Park, 73; Lake, 18; Indiana, 5; Calumet, 1; Thornton, 1; Polo, 1; Ohio, 1.

Amount of fines assed six months	$2,443.25
Amount of fines collected	1,897.98
Total cost of police service six months	3,790.00
Cost of police over fines collected	1,892.02

H. E. Meacham was appointed policeman for the South Shore Park, and Cornelius Roggeveen for Holland Settlement, both without pay from the Village of Hyde Park. The services of McGovern, special policeman at South Chicago, were dispensed with.

Petitions were presented from Grand Crossing for the appointment of Lorin Love and Adam Neeb as policemen, and both were referred.

Petitions were presented for the remission of fines for trespass on parks, from Frank Bennett and J. M. Gillespie, which were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Also from H. H. Honore and many citizens complaining that the Union Transit Railroad is made an intolerable nuisance in the manner of its operations; that it occupies streets without lawful authority, and now seeks to lay down a second track, asking that it may be removed, and such action taken as may result in asserting the rights of the village and her citizens. Referred to the Attorney of the village for report.

The Attorney reported that he had served a notice on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company, but had received no answer.

The Superintendent reported that the unsafe bridge at Ainsworth had been taken down and rebuilt, and was now in worse condition than before.

On the resolution for the immediate cleaning out of the Fort Wayne ditch, the matter was referred to the Judiciary Committee, and the Clerk was directed where to find, and was requested to procure, a copy of the written agreement made by said Railroad Company with the owners of property to construct, maintain, and clean out the said ditch in consideration for the grant of right of way.

On the petition of Miles Almy and others for the opening of Indiana avenue from Fifty-fifth to Sixty-third street, the Committee reported said avenue already opened, and it then transpired that the petition prayed to have the avenue widened to one hundred feet, and it was again referred.

The Superintendent was instructed to construct proper crossings on the west side of Cottage Grove avenue, between Thirty-ninth and Forty-fifth streets.

President Cady gave an interesting verbal report of the visit of the Water Commissioners to Bay City, Saginaw, and Jackson, to explain the Holly system in operation in those places, and ascertain the practical working.

The Board of Commissioners expect to report plans at the next meeting of the Board for definite and immediate action, so that a water supply may be secured by Jan. 1, 1874.

The meeting then adjourned.

WHERE SHALL I LUNCH TO-DAY?

The ladies of the Aid Society of the Foundlings' Home begin to-day their down-town lunches for the benefit of the Charity in behalf of which they labor. They gave them last year, and were fortunate enough to win some favor and a little money. They repeat their efforts this year, helped by the experience of the past, and stimulated by a pressing demand for funds. The new building for the Home is not yet completed. Those who have charge of it will not run in debt, will not borrow and suffer the misery of owing. But whenever they get a little money, the building rises a little higher, and they trust that when it is done there will not be an incumbrance upon it. It is hard to get money for nothing, just now. Contributions are rare, and there are other charities seeking aid. So the ladies of the Society are now resorting to the honestest and easiest method of getting the cash they need, that is of giving an equivalent for it in the shape of food. Such a proposition touches all classes. The charitable man can buy a ticket, and not eat. The close-fisted man can buy a ticket, and eat as much as he pleases. He pays 50 cents, and he can browse all through the bill of fare.

The only persons who are cut by these lunches are the restaurant-keepers, and it will not hurt them, in view of their large profits, to make these indirect contributions to the Foundlings' Home, which will be gratefully received. The price at the new lunch-room, which is centrally located, in the basement at the southwest corner of Washington and LaSalle streets, will be 50 cents, which entitles one to eat of all that is there, except ice cream, which is served at a special table. Since most of these eatables cost the ladies nothing, it will be seen that they can give more, for a lower price, than an ordinary restaurant can, where rent has to be paid and provisions purchased. This business statement will relieve the minds of the gentlemen of the Board of Trade from any fear of being cheated when they go there. But who can hesitate for a moment, other things being equal, between going to a place which is hot, greasy, and full of strange smells, where napkins are damp and waiters inattentive and homely, and to a place which is cool and neat, where the food is prepared by housekeepers and not by professionals; where sedate matrons preside, and where young ladies, selected for their winning ways, pleasant manners, and general attractiveness, wait on table, and run glibly over the "beef, pork, veal, ham, or tongue?" It is true that one must not keep one's hat on, and one must not scold the waiters, or offer them a quarter to hurry up dinner, but probably nobody would feel inclined to do any of those things. If any person knows any one of the ladies interested, he can find out from the door-keeper which her table is, and he can be seated there and enjoy the pleasure of reversing the ordinary routine of life. Generally it is he who waits on her, but for this week she has to wait on him, and masculine supremacy is restored. Just before election-day, the candidates grow very affectionate to some insignificant A B. They shake hands with him, ask for his opinion, and are anxious about his health. He knows it is as hollow as a balloon, and will stop the day after election, and yet it affords him a certain kind of pleasure. So an insignificant little gentleman may derive gratification by going to this lunch room, and being taken care of, waited on, smiled at and made much of, by pretty girls who, next week, will not have a smile or a word for him. But it is not likely that there will be any scarcity of visitors. The bankers will go, since they will save money. The members of the Humane Society will go, for they must think a baby at least as good as a horse; and young men will go for obvious reasons.

But this is a mere business affair. These ladies are not asking for charity. They simply want custom, and they think they deserve it, since their terms are as moderate as those of their male competitors, the articles they offer are more appetizing, and the accessories far more attractive. This should influence many; and the fact that whatever they make does not go into their own pockets, is not paid out for "expenses," and does not go for foreign missions, but for the relief of deserted babies, who would otherwise be killed, or become a burden on the community, should influence many more. It is not often that one can so directly benefit one's self by helping the poor. If, from 12 to 2:30 this particular room is not filled with customers, the presumption will be that common sense has abandoned the business men.

THE CHICAGO ITALIANS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In THE TRIBUNE of the 2d inst. is quoted an article from the New York *Times*, which contains a statement to the effect that an agency is about to be opened in Chicago to supply the Western States with Italian beggars, principally children, the market in New York and the Eastern States having become glutted through the recent heavy importations. It is also said that the prominent New York dealers in this business are now in Chicago, making arrangements for the reception of large numbers of this class of population.

If the intention exists, on the part of certain New Yorkers, to establish such an agency here, it is certain that the movement will meet with no support or countenance from the Italian population of Chicago, who are mainly industrious, honest people, having no sympathy with any attempts either to degrade their own race, or disgrace the people among whom they live. But Chicago is a very poor place for street-musicians, and the few Italian harpists and violinists who have resided here have met with very little encouragement. The writer is an Italian, thoroughly familiar with the feelings and interests of the people of his nationality in this city, having a personal acquaintance with a majority of them, and is fully satisfied that the Italians here are entirely free from any complicity with this alleged nefarious enterprise, and would oppose it by all means within their power. They number about 4,000 persons, and, as all acquainted with them are aware, are peaceable, law-abiding citizens, giving as little trouble to the authorities and the courts as the people of any other nationality of similar numbers. I ask you to correct the impressions published, in order to brand as entirely false the idea that the Italians of Chicago sympathize with the alleged selfish movement. G. L. C.

CHICAGO, July 5, 1873.

PERSONAL.

Prof. Dawson, Albert University, Canada, is at the Grand Pacific.

Edward Goodfellow, United States Coast Survey, is at the Grand Pacific.

Among the arrivals at the Gardner, yesterday, were the following: George Cohen, Philadelphia; H. Warren, Boston; S. W. Baldwin, Orange, N. J.; Charles D. Richards, New York; John Scott, Milwaukee.

Among the arrivals at the Sherman, yesterday, were the following: S. P. Hollingsworth, Texas; C. L. Morehouse, Cleveland; J. B. Murphy, London; C. Crocker, California; J. B. Calhoun, Iowa.

The following were among the arrivals at the Grand Pacific yesterday: H. A. McIntire, Colorado; F. B. Daniels, Boston; W. E. Harvey, St. Louis; C. E. Gregory, Houston, Texas; A. A. Hickox, San Francisco; J. M. Emerson, Galena; W. M. Cole, Brooklyn; A. Harrington, Louisville; John Kebler and son, Cincinnati; J. T. Newton and wife, Toledo.

Col. S. D. Harris has retired from the editorial chair of the *Ohio Farmer*.

Charles Hale, late of the Boston *Advertiser*, has become editor-in-chief of the Boston *Globe*.

Whitaker, of the Macomb (Ill.) *Eagle*, has been sued for libel, the damages being laid at $5,000.

Senator Ferry, of Connecticut, is again a severe sufferer from the paralytic shock he received during his first term in Congress.

Condensed biography, from the Natchez *Democrat*: "Adelbert Ames, military martinet, born in Maine, married in Massachusetts, and misrepresented Mississippi."

President King, of Cornell College, Iowa, has been granted a year's leave of absence to recruit his health. He will spend the greatest portion of the year in Europe.

Mrs. W. H. Hinckley and Mrs. Mary R. Housekeeper, of Beardstown, announce themselves as candidates for the position of County School Superintendent for Cass County, Ill.

Dr. C. A. White, long time occupant of the Chair of Geology in the Iowa University, has accepted the call to similar position in Bowdoin College, Maine. His private cabinet of geological specimens, consisting of some 6,000 pieces, which he offered to the State University for $500, but for which the Regents would only give $400, he has presented to the High School of Burlington.

Vice-President Wilson has passed into that stage of health which Mr. Chase so long occupied, a paralytic invalid to whom life is of most uncertain duration. The nature of his disease may not utterly destroy his usefulness as a man and public servant, but it will undoubtedly limit his ambition and activity. With careful nursing and cessation of exciting toil, he may yet enjoy for many years a kind of honorary post in the public councils, as he will certainly hold a warm place in our social life.—*Springfield Republican.*

The many friends of Paul B. Du Chaillu will be glad to learn that he is not to be numbered among the lost explorers, as King Oscar, of Sweden, recently intimated that he feared. The Messrs. Harper, as we learn through their *Weekly*, have received a letter from him, dated Karosjok, Finland, May 1, giving assurances of his perfect health and a glowing description of the beauty of the scenery through which he has passed. The journey from Stockholm was made in sleighs drawn by reindeer.

How Gen. Gordon Saved Gen. Sheridan's Life.

Philadelphia Press Letter.

In Georgia I heard an incident in connection with Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan, which Little Phil will read with some surprise, and lay down the paper with some grateful feeling toward the gallant soldier who saved his life. The night previous to the surrender of Lee at Appomattox, Gen. John B. Gordon, who commanded Stonewall Jackson's old corps, Gen. Fitz-Hugh Lee commanding the cavalry, and Gen. Longstreet, held a consultation with Gen. R. E. Lee. At this consultation it was agreed that Gen. Gordon should try the Federal strength on the following day. Sheridan was in command opposite Gordon. In accordance with the programme, Gordon made his demonstration the next day and was met by Sheridan's cavalry, which he gallantly repulsed, but, finding Sheridan well supported by large numbers of infantry, fell back and sent this intelligence to Gen. R. E. Lee. Upon its receipt Gen. Lee ordered the firing to cease, and displayed the white flag, under which the surrender was subsequently made. During the cessation of hostilities, and while Gens. Grant and Lee were in consultation, Gen. Sheridan, with a large retinue of officers and men—about 100 in all—was seen approaching Gen. Gordon's lines. Of course, this cavalcade, as it came dashing across the plain, challenged the attention of Gordon's entire force. Chancing to turn his head, Gen. Gordon saw a long, lank Mississippian within a few yards of him deliberately training his cocked rifle on the approaching horsemen. Gordon dashed at the marksman and rode him down, with an exclamation more emphatic than refined. "What do you mean, sir?" thundered the irate Gordon; "don't you know firing has ceased by my order?" "I know, Gineral," replied Mississippi, as he gathered himself up, "but I thought it were a ridgment acomin agin us, and I jist sighted that short-legged feller thar, and if you hadn't come up I'd a fetched him from whar he sot, and he's been a powerful heap of good to the Yanks."

That man was one of the best shots in the division, and never failed to kill his object when deliberate aim was had. Gordon turned to meet Sheridan, and Buchanan Read's hero has never known how near his life came to going out with the rebellion. Gen. Gordon is now United States Senator from Georgia.

A Man Boiled in a Hot Spring.

From the Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise, June 13.

A horrible accident occurred yesterday afternoon, at 15 minutes before 3 o'clock, at Steamboat Springs, Washoe County, which will probably result in the death of C. W. Cullen, proprietor of the hotel and springs. For the following particulars in regard to the affair we are indebted to Dr. C. C. Green, of this city, who was summoned by telegraph to the assistance of the scalded man. Mr. Cullen was engaged in erecting a new bath-house over a large pool of boiling water for use in giving steam baths. Timbers for the foundation of the structure had been laid across the boiling pool, which is four or five feet in depth, and Mr. Cullen had walked out on one of these for the purpose of arranging a cross-timber, when he slipped and fell into the scalding water. The water was so deep that it reached nearly to his breast-bone, and is so hot that an egg is cooked in it in two minutes. When he fell in it he was either so frightened or felt such pain that for a time he seemed in a manner paralyzed and incapable of doing anything toward getting out. It is said that he was in the spring fully half a minute before he got out, which he did at last through his own exertions and the help of a man who came to his assistance. He was taken to the hotel and stripped, when the greater part of the skin slipped off his body, from near the breast-bone downward. C. A. V. Putnam, State Printer, James Gray, of this city, and others who happened to be visiting at the springs, did all that could be done for the suffering man, pending the arrival of the physician. They got a large quantity of flour and packed him in it, and kept him in this condition till the doctor arrived. Dr. Green says that the man may be said to be literally cooked alive. As to whether he will live or not, he cannot say, but appears to think his recovery would be little short of a miracle. Cullen was in such agony that the doctor was obliged to give him very heavy doses of opium to keep him at all quiet.

THE STORM IN WISCONSIN.

The Green Lake Disaster—Loss of Ten Lives—Damage to Crops.

RIPON, Wis., July 4, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A terrible storm passed over this place at 10 o'clock this forenoon, doing great damage to crops, trees, barns, etc.

At Green Lake, 6 miles from here, boats were upset, and ten persons drowned certainly, and others probably. A picnic was being held on the south shore, and many boats were crossing from Dartford and other points on the north and west shores. The storm struck without any warning, and with fearful force, upsetting most of the boats, and scattering death and destruction before it. The names of those known to be lost are: William Bloxom, wife and child, Mrs. George Hardin, Mrs. Beard, Mrs. A. P. Carman, Jennie Olin, and a child of the Rev. Mr. Allen, all of Dartford, and the wife and child of M. C. Russell, of Berlin. Those known to be lost were in two large sail-boats, the rest of the passengers of which were saved. But several small boats have come ashore bottom up, and it is believed that others are lost. O. J. C.

DOYLE, Wis., July 4, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: This section was visited by a terrific storm to-day, completely prostrating grain of all kinds, blowing down fences, trees, etc. I estimate the damage to the corn crop to be 25 per cent. The stand was poor, owing to bad seed, and the cold, unfavorable weather for its germination, which, taken into account with the destruction of so much of it by the storm, will diminish the crop to a very considerable extent.

The roof of the depot at Fall River was blown away. At Columbus one house was blown down, and the roof of the Catholic Church was carried off. From other sections reports show the damage to the growing crops to be very great. The severity of the past winter has killed thousands of fruit-trees, while the ravages of the canker-worm added to the calamity.

Willard Thurston recently died here from the effects of taking an over-dose of extract of mandrake-root, having taken 20 grains. L. H. D.

THOSE IOWA RESOLUTIONS.

Letter from Senator Lowry, of Scott County.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, July 5, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I have been absent from home for some days. On my return I find an editorial in THE TRIBUNE of June 28, 1873, in reference to a preamble and resolutions that I offered in the Iowa Senate on the 22d day of April, 1872. I had supposed that the intent and meaning of the resolutions were well understood. Every member of the Legislature of Iowa for many years is aware that the different railroad companies of the State employ some four of the ablest lawyers in the State to attend the meetings of the Legislature, to look after the interests of railroads. During the sessions of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth General Assemblies, the railroad companies have had four gentlemen almost constantly in attendance, devoting their time to very energetic lobbying in the interest of railroad companies. These gentlemen *professed* all the time that they are *farmers*; that they are members of the *Grange* in good standing; and that they are attending upon the halls of legislation for the purpose of protecting the great agricultural interests of the State of Iowa. I think their knowledge of farming is very limited. I doubt very much if they would know a reaper from a mower, a cultivator from a corn-planter, a roller from a saw-log. They well understood the intent and meaning of the resolutions, and joined in the laughter most heartily. Neither the farmers nor the Granges sent any lobbyist to Des Moines last winter. But they expect to send a delegation there next winter. Yours, very truly, ROBERT LOWRY.

CROPS.

CHENOA, Ill., July 5, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: There is not much wheat raised in this vicinity. The soil is more adapted to corn. Winter wheat is below the average. Spring wheat is doing well, and promises an average yield. Rye and oats are both good. Corn is very backward, owing to the lateness of the season; but, if the frost keeps off, there will be a larger yield to the acre than last year, though there was not so much planted as usual. A. H. C.

From the Leavenworth (Kan.) Argus, July 2.

The farmers of the Central-Western States are now fairly in the midst of their wheat harvest, and our most reliable reports from all sections of our own and adjoining States go to show that the most extravagant expectations in regard to the crop are being fully realized, both as regards the quantity and quality of the yield. In Iowa the fall wheat was winter-killed, but as the fall wheat in that State is but a very small part of the entire crop, and as nearly all the injured fields were plowed up in the spring and resown, the loss sustained by the aggregate crop is more than made good by the large average yield. From all portions of Missouri the most flattering accounts are received, and throughout Kansas, also, the most encouraging reports come to us from every section, and the crop is now so nearly secured as to be considered beyond all danger. Not many weeks will elapse now till the new crop begins to come to market, and thereafter the farmers of the West will be in better circumstances.

From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette, July 3.

The harvest in this quarter of the country is progressing well. In most directions the wheat is excellent and the yield large. There is no rust, and so far the weather has not damaged the crop.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

Gov. Smith writes a note to the St. Albans *Messenger* denying the report that the Central Vermont had passed into the control of the Erie Railway Company.

—The Indiana State Fair will be held at Indianapolis from Sept. 10 to Oct. 10. Magnificent buildings, to cost $100,000, are being erected.

—The Warden of the new State Penitentiary at Anamosa, Iowa, reports that he is making the institution self-sustaining by the sales of stone quarried, most of which goes to the Government at Rock Island Arsenal.

—A farmer residing near Davenport, Iowa, recently strewed his potato tops liberally with Paris green to kill the bugs. The following night his horses broke into the potato patch, ate the tops and the poison, and three of them died.

—E. B. Ward and Gov. Bagley have taken the lead in a movement for a full representation of the manufacturing interests of Michigan at the State Fair, which is to take place at Grand Rapids on the 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th of September next.

—The model of the ideal American juryman appeared in the panel summoned to try the Woodhull-Claflin case, and in response to inquiries, said he "had never heard of Mr. Beecher."

—The Ashland (Wis.) *Press* says: "The Lac de Flambeau Chippewas have been fighting among themselves lately, the head chief having been killed, and another head Lo was cut all to pieces and soon died, while five or six others were badly wounded.

—Orwig's paper-mill at Des Moines has been sold by the State to make good the "swamp land defalcation" during Gov. Stone's last term. The parties purchasing the mill intend to erect additional buildings for manufacturing paper extensively.

—An intoxicated Frenchman, a stranger, was taken to the station house at Wilmington, Del., and an interpreter, after awhile, ascertained that the man's father was a resident of that city. He was sent for, and the father and son then met for the first time in 30 years.

—John Rowley, of Henderson County, Ill., had been feeding his hogs arsenic to prevent them taking cholera. The heavy rains washed it out of the trough into the pasture, where the cattle were eating. They licked it up, and thirteen died from the effects of the poison.

—That is a nice state of things in the Penitentiary at Jefferson, Mo. The new lessees have the convicts, and the old contractors the shops, and the contract of each party, under the good faith of the State, entitles each to both the convicts and the shops?

—The plesiosaurus is forty-five feet and four inches in length. It was dug up in the neighborhood of Sioux City, and sent to the State University at Iowa City for a place and name among the long array of extinct reptiles. It is truly a marvel of its kind and a geological puzzle. One of the vertebra is over two feet in thickness, and the slab from which it was taken weighs 700 pounds. The head of the monster is missing.

—A disagreeable discovery, tending to destroy all faith in fish, is reported from Fifeshire, Scotland, by the Dundee *Advertiser*. It appears that one day a Pittenween fishing-boat put in at Dysart with skate, ling, and cod. One of the latter, of enormous dimensions, was sold to a ship-carpenter, who, on opening it, found it had swallowed an iron mallet weighing upwards of six pounds. The carpenter is not at all certain whether the fish swallowed the mallet before it was caught or after.

—In the celebrated Tichborne case, which is on trial again in London on the charge of perjury against the claimant of the Baronetcy, a Lord Bellew was a witness, and in his cross-examination a beautiful state of low morals among the British aristocracy was brought out. His Lordship admitted that he has kept as his mistress for several years the wife of his friend, Capt. Hervey, who consented to the arrangement, and had given his wife £5 to enable her to join his Lordship in Dublin. Lord Bellew furthermore said that he did not desert his own wife, but that her Ladyship had abandoned him.

—M. Renan, in his "Antichrist," has a plausible theory of Nero's setting fire to Rome. The city was encumbered with old tumble-down buildings, many of which were held sacred and indestructible by the people. To have torn them down would have been a direct attack on the religious prejudices of the populace. Nero wanted to build a new and more splendid city, something like Paris; but the only way he could get the ground cleared for the foundation was by applying the torch. This is ingenious enough to be true, and far more probable than the madman story.

—They have rather a rapid way of living and dying in Atlanta, Ga. Dr. Miller, of Atlanta, who was in Memphis while the cholera prevailed there, narrates a sprightly incident. At 7 o'clock a man went to market and bought his breakfast, went home, cooked it, and was eating it, when he was taken with cholera. He sent for Dr. Miller, who visited him at 9 o'clock, prescribed and told him he would be back in an hour. At a quarter past 10 he returned. The man was not only dead, but had been buried, and the room swept and garnished for another occupant. What could Dr. Miller have given him?

—It is said to be only six years since the condemned United States steam frigate California, the flag-ship of the North Pacific Squadron, left the ways upon which she was constructed at Portsmouth, N. H. She is represented to have been built at a cost to the Government of $1,000,000, and an equal amount has since been expended upon her in repairs. It now appears that she was built of unseasoned timber, and has been condemned by the Naval Board because she is regarded as strained beyond repair, while her machinery is so weighty and cumbrous, and her consumption of coal is so great, as to make her practically worthless, being unable to carry more than eleven days' supply.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

—Judge Smith, of Syracuse, N. Y., at the present term of the County Court in place of Judge Riegel, has rendered a decision which is of considerable importance. It was given in the case of a man under indictment and on trial for burning his houses and barns, with the intent to defraud the insurance companies whose policies he held. It was proven that while he was the owner of the buildings burned, the policies were issued to his wife; and she not having a perfect title to the property can not recover from the companies. It often occurs that policies are issued in the name of the husband when the title to the property insured is in the name of the wife, and, under Judge Smith's decision, such policies are void, as are all others where the policy-holder has no title to the property insured. The man on trial was discharged on the ground that he had a right to burn his own property if he could do so without detriment or prejudice to other parties.

Trouble with Bruin—How a Grizzly Dispersed a Man, Two Mules, and a Wagon.

From the San Bernardino (Cal.) Guardian.

Last Monday Mr. Garvey started from the Green Lead to Los Angeles, and, after traveling as far as Sulphur Springs, stopped to rest his animals and to eat his lunch. While hitching up his team to start, when fastening the last trace, he looked around and, immediately behind the wagon, saw a huge bear with two cubs approaching toward him. The mules saw the bears at the same time, and started off. Mr. Garvey got partly into the wagon, but, unfortunately, without the lines. The mules ran around a steep bluff, tipped the wagon over, broke the king-bolt, and finally got away attached to the fore-wheels. The bears, on hearing the noise and racket, started for the woods, and also succeeded in getting away. Mr. Garvey, after recovering presence of mind, started to Mr. Brown's, on the Mohave River, a distance of fifteen miles, and arrived there after night, almost dead. Next day, with the assistance of James Brown, he succeeded in recovering the team, which was still attached to the wheels, and some ten miles from the grizzly scene.

Paris Fashions.

A Paris correspondent assures the fashionable world that "there has been a regular collapse in the fashions; the bustle has exploded, and now the women cannot coax their skirts to lie too flat. The trimming is all at the bottom of the skirt and put on as full as possible, so as to stand very stiff. The sash is worn around the dress, just above the knee, tied on the sides with a bow and ends. No dress is considered elegant that has not a sweeper at the bottom of the skirt for evening robes; it is made of lace and other rich quillings. The walking costumes are all worn short and just escape the ground, which, to say the least, is a clean fashion."

FLORIDA WATER.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE!

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FLORIDA WATER.

The richest, most lasting, yet most delicate of all Perfumes, for use on the

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At the TOILET,
And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water which has on the bottle, on the label, and on the pamphlet, the names of MURRAY & LANMAN, without which none is genuine.

For sale by all Perfumers, Druggists, and Dealers in Fancy Goods.

TO RENT.

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A few Very Desirable Offices are offered for rent in the Tribune Building.
Single or in suites.
With and without Vaults.
English Tile Floors throughout the Building.
Elevator running during all business hours.
These Offices are not equaled in the city.
The best for all classes of business requiring a central location. W. C. DOW,
Room 21 Tribune Building.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Peninsular Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Battle Creek, State of Michigan, on the 30th day of July, 1873, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of submitting to said stockholders, for their sanction or rejection, an agreement made and entered into by and between the Directors of the Peninsular Railway Company and the Directors of the Port Huron & Lake Michigan Railroad Company for the consolidation of said two companies into one corporation.
M. S. BRACKETT, Secretary.
Dated May 29, 1873.

BITTERS.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits.

AMUSEMENTS.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

CLOSING NIGHT OF THE BRILLIANT SUMMER SEASON.

Monday Evening, July 7,

COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL TO MR.

FRANK E. AIKEN,

Tendered him by leading citizens, and every artist and attache connected with Aiken's Theatre. Mr. GEORGE LOESCH, Conductor, and his entire Orchestra have kindly volunteered.

The performance will commence with the elegant Comedy, entitled

TWO CAN PLAY AT THAT GAME.

Mrs. Charles Arundle.....Octavia Allen
(By kind permission of J. H. McVicker, Esq.)
Charles Arundle.....Mr. Fred. Woodhull
Howard Leslie.....Frank E. Aiken

The performance will conclude, for the last time, with the Grand Spectacular Drama,

ZOLOE!

With MORLACCHI, Henry Peakes, Adaline Motte, L. F. Northrup, and the full and powerful Dramatic Company, Chorus, and Ballet.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.

POSITIVELY TWO WEEKS ONLY, commencing MONDAY, July 7.

TONY PASTOR!

AND HIS BRILLIANT TROUPE OF STARS.

Each performer a Star. Read the names: Miss Ella Wesner, Miss Jennie Engel, Miss Jennie Benson, the Freeman Sisters, the Fieldings (Maggie and John), BABY BENSON (only 4 years old), Gus Williams, Delehanty and Hengler, J. W. McAndrews, Billy Carter, Frank Girard, and the original and only TONY PASTOR himself, with a fine string orchestra and complete brass band. Grand Family Matinee every Wednesday and Saturday. Admission—75, 50, and 25 cts. Reserved seats without extra charge at Box Office.
N. D. ROBERTS, Business Manager.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

THE BRILLIANT YOUNG ACTRESS,

KATIE PUTNAM.

Monday and Tuesday evenings, July 7 and 8—Craven's elegant domestic Drama, entitled MEG'S DIVERSION.
Meg (with Cavatina, "Beware").....Katie Putnam
To conclude with the laughable Farce, the LITTLE REBEL.
Laura (the Little Rebel, with Songs).....Katie Putnam
Matinee, Saturday at 2 p. m.
In rehearsal—An entirely new emotional play, entitled WORLD AND STAGE.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday afternoon and night, last performances of Robertson's Society comedy, CASTE, with all its gorgeous scenery, mountings, and an unequaled cast.

MONDAY, JULY 7,

JOINT BENEFIT

Of GEORGE MILLER, Advertising Agent, and BLISS WHITAKER, Ticket Agent.

In rehearsal, Robertson's sparkling Society comedy,

SCHOOL!

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

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MAIL LINE for LIVERPOOL as follows:

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Sarmatian.....July 5 | Scandinavian.....July 26
Circassian.....July 12 | Prussian.....Aug. 2

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ALABAMA.....Wednesday, July 9.
PENNSYLVANIA.....Wednesday, July 23.
VIRGINIA.....Wednesday, Aug. 6.
GEORGIA.....Wednesday, Aug. 20.

Fortnightly thereafter. AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
Agents, 72 Broadway, N. Y.
SAMPLE & HARGIS, Agents,
Cor. of Canal and West Madison-sts., Chicago.

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And all Other Points in England and Wales.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PEMBROKE.....May 28
GLAMORGAN.....June 18

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Steerage.....$30 currency
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Cuba.....July 9 | Abyssinia.....June 19
Samaria.....July 12 | Algeria.....July 23

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HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

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Egypt.....Saturday, July 19 | Spain.....Saturday, Aug. 2

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Harvard University,

1873-74.

Members of one department have a right to attend lectures and recitations in any other department of the University without paying additional fees; for example, Law students may attend any exercises they please in Harvard College, Medical students the exercises of the Scientific School, etc.

The degrees of Master of Arts, Doctor of Philosophy, and Doctor of Science are open to Bachelors of other institutions.

The year begins in all departments on Thursday, Sept. 25, 1873. Examinations for admission to HARVARD COLLEGE, the LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, the MINING SCHOOL, and the BUSSEY INSTITUTION will begin on Thursday, Sept. 25, at 8 a. m. The examination for advanced standing in the MEDICAL SCHOOL takes place Sept. 23; for advanced standing in the LAW SCHOOL, Sept. 25.

The University Catalogue (including examination papers of 1871-72) may be obtained from CHARLES W. SEVER, Bookseller, Cambridge; price, 50 cents. Circulars describing the several departments may be obtained on application to JAMES W. HARRIS, Secretary,
Cambridge, Mass.

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Summer Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:15 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	‡10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	‡ 6:50 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:30 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:45 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	7:45 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:35 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 8:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:30 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 5:50 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:20 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:35 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:25 a. m.	* 4:45 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 4:45 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Effingham Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 8:20 p. m.
Kankakee Passenger	*11:10 p. m.	* 8:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:43 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	‖12:10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	3:00 p. m.	‖10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	‖ 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:15 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:45 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	9:40 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:50 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southeast corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express Accom. via Main Line	2:30 a. m.	6:55 p. m.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†9:00 p. m.	*‡8:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:50 a. m.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

(OPEN TO ELGIN.)

Depot corner Halsted and North Branch-sts. General office 16 Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Elgin Accommodation	5:00 p. m.	9:30 a. m.
River Park Accommodation	6:15 a. m.	10:51 a. m.
River Park Accommodation	3:30 p. m.	7:21 p. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

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Leave Chicago	* 9:30 a. m.	§ 8:45 p. m.
Arrive at Lafayette	* 2:25 p. m.	§ 1:50 a. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 6:55 p. m.	§ 4:45 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	*10:30 p. m.	§ 9:50 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:37 a. m., 8:25 a. m., and 7:40 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Indianapolis and Cincinnati. South End passengers can get baggage checked and take train at Twenty-second-st. Depot.

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HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Caste."

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. The Katie Putnam Troupe. "Meg's Diversion," "Little Rebel."

MYERS OPERA HOUSE—Monroe, between Dearborn and State. "School."

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton street, between Washington and Randolph. Tony Pastor's Variety Combination.

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LYON'S INSECT POWDER IS SURE DEATH TO bugs, worms, fleas, moths, and red ants.

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ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—WE SOLD IN drawing of 22d April last the $500,000 prize. Circulars sent; information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall-st. P. O. Box 4685, New York.

FOR FRECKLES AND MOTH PATCHES, ASK your druggist for Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. Depot, 49 Bond-st., New York. For Pimples on the Face, Blackheads, and Fleshworms, use Perry's Improved Comedone and Pimple Remedy—the Great Skin Medicine. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. Perry, Dermatologist, 49 Bond-st., New York.

The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, July 7, 1873.

Buffalo was shaken by an earthquake yesterday, which came in three shocks, at intervals of about two hours. No damage was done beyond the alarm naturally excited by an occurrence so unusual.

The mails are already lightened by the repeal of the franking privilege, and of the carriage of newspaper exchanges. The New York Postmaster reports that his work has been noticeably lighter since the 1st inst., and that 18,000 free newspaper exchanges have been dropped during the week.

A band of 200 Arizona Indians has crossed the line and entered Chihuahua to spoil the Mexicans. Capt. Jack and his companions in confinement are reported to be growing wan and weak from the effects of their imprisonment. The number of Modoc captives has been increased by the surrender of three more braves, with their women and children.

Illinois has 6,526 miles of railway service, the largest amount of any of the United States. Ohio is next, with 4,877 miles, and New York is third. Massachusetts has about 1,700 miles. None of the other New England States have as many as 1,000 miles. The total railway service of the country is 63,514 miles, an increase of 5,603 miles during the past year.

Gen. O. O. Howard spoke at the meeting of the Trustees of Howard University, day before yesterday, in reference to his salary-steal as President of the University. He did not deny that he accepted back-pay, but pleaded that his expenditures in behalf of the University would balance all he had received from it. From the memorandum which he displayed of this outlay, it seems to include the cost of several entertainments given at his house to the students and Trustees.

The New York State Park Commission has reported in favor of the plan, advocated for a long time by sensible sportsmen, of preserving the Adirondacks as a great park. The Adirondacks form a sort of geological island, differing in climate, and flora and fauna, from the country around. Their delicious climate and the variety and abundance of their game make them a resort for multitudes every year, and there is well-founded fear that, unless some regulations be adopted such as can be enforced only under the discipline of a park like that proposed, the wanton destruction of game will end in its extirpation.

Judge Davis, in sentencing young Walworth to imprisonment for life, told him very plainly that he was not certain that he did not deserve to be hanged. His address was colored by a deep sympathy for the sufferings of the boy and his outraged mother, but none the less clear in its perception of the real nature of the crime committed. Mr. Walworth had done much to estrange and even enrage wife and children, but he had in nothing forfeited his life to the law, and, least of all, to his own child. The young parricide gave expression to no emotion on the occasion, except his belief that Judge Davis' lecture was so short. He desired no "instruction" from him. As for the "world," that, he remarked to the Deputy Sheriff in very much the strain affected by his father, could not be expected to understand his case.

The Orangemen of New York have made formal application to be allowed to parade on the 12th inst. It is likely that their request will be granted, and that the procession will consist, as usual, of about ten policemen to every Orangeman. The appalling riots which have marked the parades of this Order for the last two or three years led to the passage of a law forbidding all processions of any kind, except upon special permit. This gives the Board of Police discretion to refuse an application like the present, the granting of which endangers the peace of the city; but there is a strong public feeling in New York, which, hostile as it is to distinctively foreign celebrations of any kind, is indisposed to admit that the power of the city is not sufficient to insure the Orangemen the same safety in their public demonstrations that is enjoyed by other Irishmen on St. Patrick's Day.

A very noteworthy paragraph is going the rounds of a certain class of newspapers, implying that the editor of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE travels to and from his office on a pass, or by means of free tickets on the horse-cars, while at the same time he valiantly opposes the dead-head system. The statement is not true, and was not true at the time it was made. We embrace this occasion to notify all railroads, steamboats, and other common carriers, and all hotels, boarding-houses, warehouses, and other common storers, not to deadhead anybody on account of this office. We have destroyed or returned all the passes heretofore issued to us, and we shall hereafter pay the fare of all persons traveling on the business of this office. It will be understood that we do not undertake to help other people to get passes, and that any person asking for a pass on our account is an impostor.

There is a demand among certain newspapers, which favor the repeal of the Salary bill at the next session of Congress, that the President shall voluntarily relinquish his proportion of the grab, since the repeal of the bill would not stop his increased pay. We fear that Gen. Grant will scarcely be induced to give up his extra $25,000 a year voluntarily, but we will wait and see. If he does not, there is still a way of treating the difficulty,—and that is, for the newspapers aforesaid to give some prominence to the suggestion that the increase of the President's pay was unlawful *ab initio*, because the Constitution says that his compensation "shall neither be increased nor diminished during the *period* for which he shall have been elected." We have previously pointed out that the framers of the Constitution did not mean *term*, as they employed "term" in another place prescribing the tenure of office; but that they meant the whole period, whether one term or more, for which the incumbent should have been elected. If this construction be correct, it will not be necessary for the President to voluntarily refund any of the increased pay, for he will not be entitled to it at all. If Congress shall be forced to repeal the salary-grab, we are inclined to think that this question will be tested.

MR. S. M. SMITH'S ADDRESS TO THE FARMERS.

Mr. S. M. Smith, the Secretary of the State Farmers' Association of Illinois, has made a very complete answer to the recent criticism of the Canton *Register*, by his address delivered to the assembled farmers' clubs at Pontiac on the Fourth. Whatever may be justly said of Mr. Smith's former letters, utterances, and actions with reference to the Farmers' Movement, he is now entitled to the credit of having given the first intelligent definition of its origin and character, of the motives which actuate it, and the results at which it aims. The most dangerous opposition which the Farmers' Movement has encountered thus far has been from its own blind and crooked ways, jagged in direction and rickety in movement. It has been met everywhere with the objection that it had no definite purpose, and no grievances which an educated person could understand. Mr. S. M. Smith himself was one of those who were more or less responsible for the cross-purposes, vagaries, and mistakes that were the natural results of confusion in the organization. There were those who did not want to go into politics for fear of damaging the interests of some existing party, and there were others who wanted to go into politics simply for the purpose of utilizing the *materiel* of the movement for the benefit of some existing party. Between these two classes of demagogues the real character of the movement has been obscured, and its real force dissipated or misused. Mr. Smith's address will do much to atone for the vacillating policy of the past, and to crystallize all the elements that would naturally unite into a common purpose and a compact organization.

Aside from the history of the growth of the farmers' clubs, the circumstances which called them into being, the forces that have held them together, and the progress they have made up to this time, Mr. Smith made three points in connection with the Farmers' Movement which are deserving of particular attention and prominence:

First—The educational character and effect of the clubs and the granges. Mr. Smith holds that these organizations have awakened among the farmers a realizing sense of their own responsibility for the existing grievances. This is true, and it is also true that so general a realization of the fact could never have been attained by them in any other way. The farmers are a conservative class of people, accustomed to run in ruts. They are prone to take things as they come, for better or worse,—generally for worse,—and to assume that they are the natural order of events. As Mr. Smith expresses it, they adhere more than any other class to the doctrine that "whatis, is right." It is difficult to arouse such a class under any circumstances, but more difficult than usual in the case of the farmers, because they live isolated lives, have few near neighbors, each one engrossed with his own affairs, and rarely meeting his fellows in the way of general discussion. The farmers' clubs and granges have brought these people together. They have presented subjects of common interest. They have kept up a correspondence among each other. The interchange of thought has given due prominence to the causes which have led to the oppressions of which they have complained heretofore separately and unintelligently. The educational value of these organizations has thus been important, and they have now progressed so far that they may enter upon the work of devising a remedy for the disease which they have studied.

Second—So long as the farmers remained isolated, and passively allowed things to take their own course, the force of habit was strong enough to bind them to the political parties with which they had been voting. For some time after the associated movement had begun, indeed, there was a very general conviction that politics had nothing to do with their grievances. Even Mr. Smith held to this fallacy for a time. How thoroughly it has now been abandoned may be seen in the following extract from his speech:

> With a majority of the voting power in our hands, we have usually been the tools and the dupes of designing men and demagogues, and have elected men to office who have no sympathy with us, and only use the power we have given them to oppress and rob us. We have here to-day declared ourselves absolutely free and independent of all past political connections. If we carry out this declaration we shall make a move that will eventually free us from a tyranny worse than that from which our fathers emancipated themselves by the War of the Revolution; for it is to the corruption of our political system that we owe most, if not all, the evils of which we complain, a system that protects one class of people at the expense of others, and wrings millions from the sons of toil to enrich a few. The greatest and most important victory that we shall achieve in this battle for the right, will be to throw off the shackles of party, and stand forth enfranchised freemen, acting upon a higher principle than that of voting for men who have no better recommendation than that they belong to our party.

This is no doubtful language. If it were, Mr. Smith removed every suspicion of ambiguity in his subsequent remarks, when he reviewed some of the leading abuses of our public men, and the corruption with which the dominant party is identified, and pointedly condemned the President for his share in the salary-grab. Mr. Smith, by virtue of his position, may be presumed to represent the farmers fairly. If so, then the farmers have most emphatically decided to go into politics, but on their own account; to break off from all former political attachments; to recognize their own political power, and hold themselves responsible for the corruption and abuses of the future, and the punishment thereof. If this policy shall be steadily pursued, there is verily a new power in the land.

Third—The declaration that it is not the purpose of the Farmers' Movement to make railroads carry freight at a loss. Mr. Smith notices that this impression has got as far as the London *Times*, and he disavows it on behalf of the farmers. It is certain that a very general impression has obtained among railroad men and capitalists that the farmers had determined to make the railroads find a profitable market for their grain; in other words, that railroads must carry grain to market at such terms as to make it profitable to the producer, no matter what its price in the market may be, or whether the railroads can so carry it or not. Mr. Smith's disavowal of this policy is timely, for the great obstacle which intelligent men have found in the way of making common cause with the farmers has been the apprehension of lawless, communistic designs, which, beginning with the railroads, might end anywhere. If the price of corn at Chicago is only 30 cents, and it costs 15 cents to transport it from Central Iowa, the farmers of Central Iowa can perhaps better afford to burn their corn than to send it to market and buy fuel with the proceeds. But, if 15 cents is only a reasonable compensation for the services rendered by the railroads, the farmers cannot demand that the railroads should haul it for 5 cents, nor that they should force the Chicago market up to 40 cents. The latter they couldn't do; the former they wouldn't do. No party can be successfully formed in this country upon a legislative requirement that capital, whether invested in railroads or in anything else, shall do business at a loss. Common justice would protest against any such movement. But when the farmers say that they do not ask this, and that they only desire that the railroads shall be constrained to do their part of the work of human society at a fair and reasonable profit on the capital *actually invested*, they should have, and will have, the active co-operation of all fair-minded men, and THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will go as far as anybody in the effort to put all watered stocks under the cheese-press, and squeeze the whey and other fluid extracts completely out of them.

PARTY PROFESSIONS AND PRACTICE.

A number of Republican papers in Iowa inquire why THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE does not take a zealous interest in the election of the Republican party candidates in that State, and why it publishes criticisms and suggestions calculated to damage that party before the people. This conundrum is easily answered by any man whose notions of right and wrong are not circumscribed by party obligations. The time has gone by when any intelligent portion of the American people believe that whatever one party proposes must of necessity be right, and that whatever is proposed outside the caucus of that party must of necessity be wrong. But this is the law of party, and when editors and voters accept that law as binding upon them, and seek to enforce it, they place a low estimate upon the intelligence of the people. Several illustrations of the kind are now furnished by the party press in various parts of the country. Out in Oregon, there is a Republican holding the office of United States Senator who is accused (justly or unjustly) of bigamy. The Republican press of Oregon, without waiting to hear the defense to this accusation, insist that the Senator shall in no event resign or be expelled, because the vacancy would be filled by a Democrat, and that it is better to have a bigamist in the Senate than to have a Democrat. The Republican Convention in the State of Maine applauded the vigor with which Congress exposed all those concerned in the Credit Mobilier and other frauds; but, as the persons detected and exposed were all Republicans, they expressed the hope that the severest punishments would be visited upon any persons caught in such transactions *hereafter*. Why not punish those caught in the first instance? In the State of Iowa, the Republican State Convention had to deal with the case of a defaulting State officer, who misappropriated the public money. This officer was State Treasurer, and also Treasurer of the College funds. The latter office he held by annual appointment. For some years he executed a bond, but the last two years he did not; the Governor failing to require it of him. On the last bond which he did execute Gov. Carpenter was security. When the time came for Rankin to leave office, he made good whatever deficit there may have been in his account as *State* Treasurer, thereby discharging his bondsmen on that account, and let the whole defalcation fall upon the College fund. Whereupon Carpenter, as Governor, decided that the bond executed by Rankin, as Treasurer of the College fund, is not binding upon Carpenter, the surety—in fact, is no bond. The Republican Convention thereupon resolved that official defalcation was a very bad thing, and wherever there was a bond of a defaulting officer suit should be brought upon that bond; and then practically nullified the resolution by nominating Carpenter, the bondsman, who, as Governor, had allowed an officer to handle the public money without renewing his bonds, and who had decided that the only existing bond, signed by himself, was void through his own neglect. In Iowa, the sentiment seems to have been that it was better to have a Republican Governor, who permitted the Treasury to be robbed, and who repudiated his own bonds to the State, than to have even an honest and faithful Governor not selected by the party caucus. In Minnesota, the Republicans elected in succession two State Treasurers, both of whom proved defaulters, having loaned the money out to the Republican leaders in the State. When the party came to act on it, they refused to have any investigation lest the disclosures would hurt men in office. The next and full illustration of party doctrine of responsibility will be by the Republican Convention in Massachusetts, which will probably pass resolutions denouncing the Salary-Grab act, and then nominate Butler for Governor!

Taken as abstract declarations of political doctrine, there may be no special objection to the resolutions of these conventions, but the performance does not come up to the profession. The Republicans of Iowa, with a full knowledge of the defalcation in the Treasury, instead of pattering and equivocating and attempting to say that every man elected by the Republicans to office is, of necessity, immaculate, should have denounced the robbery, denounced all who were privy to it, denounced whatever neglect there was in requiring renewed bonds, denounced the failure of the bondsmen to pay; should have demanded the prosecution of all persons guilty of official misconduct, and then have repudiated all further connection with, or responsibility for, Rankin, Carpenter, and all others, by presenting the names of new candidates. The Iowa Convention, despite its lavish professions, practically whitewashed the defaulters, and then pointing to the whitewash, ask the people, Did you ever see anything whiter than that?

Of what use is a profession of reform when the fraud and corruption go on as usual? Of what use is profession unless practice go with it? When a public officer is guilty of official turpitude, why deny it, why equivocate, why denounce crime in the abstract, and renominate the offenders for office? Why denounce the frauds in the Credit Mobilier robbery, and then renominate the men convicted of these frauds? We are perfectly familiar with the line of reasoning which honest Republicans adopt in such cases. They say, "These things are bad; we do not defend them, but we are going to reform them." Very well; when you do it, we will tell the people so. But you make no headway. However good your intentions, you fail in the performance. If Butler is nominated in Massachusetts, the bravest among you must cry quits!

SOME ENIGMAS OF DEATH.

The Sunday issue of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE presented an appalling catalogue of murders, suicides, casualties, and other violent forms of death. In one day, twenty-one persons were drowned, two were killed by accidental shooting, one by a runaway horse, two by railroad accidents, two were carried over Niagara Falls, two committed suicide, one was burned to death with coal oil, three were killed by lightning, one by the explosion of a cannon, and two committed suicide. Large as this number seems at the first glance, it does not probably represent a tithe of those who were suddenly hurled out of life by the almost innumerable forms of accident which lie in wait in every one's pathway, seeking to entrap the unwary traveler, on the earth, in the air, the fire, and the water. Some of these were undoubtedly the result of carelessness, but the most of them must be classed among those calamities which no ordinary human foresight can guard against. The catalogue of death, however, is not confined to these. It contains a fearful list of murders which may well challenge the attention of the social philosophers, and demand of them a solution of the problem of the cheapness of human life, and an explanation of the failure of legal penalties to guarantee its protection. A brief glance at these murders will show how diverse they were in character and motive. The day's red record was as follows: 1. William Dodds, a Canadian, who had been to a logging-bee with his brother-in-law, Richard Forbes, murdered him while they were returning home. The cause is not given, but may in all probability have grown out of liquor. 2. Thomas Moran, an Englishman, stabbed John Bergmann, a Swede, in a drunken fight. 3. Albert Gilpatrick beat his wife to death at Boston. 4. At Greensburgh, Ind., William A. Oderholder shot his brother-in-law, George Lesure, while hunting together. This murder was the result of a family feud of many years' standing. 5. In a quarrel between Thomas Burgess and his wife, at Brooklyn, N. Y., the wife killed her husband with an ax. 6. John Dennis, a farmer, at Jamaica, Long Island, was found dead in his wagon by the roadside, having been robbed and then murdered by two negroes. 7. A desperado at Lawrenceburg, Ind., attacked a Deputy Sheriff, and got killed by a pistol-shot for his trouble. 8. Martin G. Evans, of Cincinnati, in a fit of jealousy, went to Wheeling, W. Va., with the avowed intention of killing Mrs. Dunlap, whom he wished to marry, and Mr. Flanagan, of whom he was jealous, proposing to wind up the tragedy by killing himself. It resulted, however, that he killed neither the woman whom he wished to marry nor the man of whom he was jealous, but got killed himself, and thus the fool died of his own folly. 9. The last and most terrible murder of all reveals a case of juvenile depravity almost too shocking for belief. At South Acton, Mass., George Curtis, a lad but 8 years of age, took a little boy named Lane, 3 years of age, out into the woods and beat him to death with a club. The child-murderer then fled, but was subsequently arrested in Cambridge, many miles away from the scene of the murder. This is the third case of deliberate murder committed by young children which has been announced within the past few days, the other two cases occurring in Tennessee.

This fearful record, which is hardly above the average reported in every day's paper, shows that, among all cheap things, nothing is cheaper than human life, and that the sanctity of life, about which so much has been written, is scarcely more real than a poetical myth. Criminal statistics show that crimes travel in regular cycles, and that the disturbances in the moral atmosphere, which engender murders and other forms of violence, are just as marked as the disturbances in the physical atmosphere, which produce cholera and other forms of pestilence. Social science has determined this fact beyond all cavil, but as yet is utterly baffled in stating any sufficient reason why it should be so, and suggests no remedy for the fearful disease which is no respecter of persons, but attacks rich and poor, ignorant and refined, brutal men, delicate women, and tender children alike. The causes of murder it is not difficult to find. In nine cases out of ten, they grow out of an inordinate use of intoxicating liquors or from marital jealousies and outbreaks of amorous passion. The one can be regulated to a certain extent by legal provisions and legislative enactments. The other has to be met with moral weapons purely. A sober man stops to think and reckon consequences. A drunken man has no more reason in his blind fury than a beast. How far the use of intoxicating liquors may be controlled belongs to Courts and Legislatures to determine. How far the equally blind fury of a jealous wife or a demented lover may be restrained, the moral teachers of the people must determine if they can; and the one question is about as difficult of solution as the other. Whoever applies himself to suggest a remedy in either case has two conditions to study. One of these is, that crime advances with civilization, notwithstanding the efforts of the Church and the various schools of morals to prevent it; and that civilization affords new means and appliances for the commission of crime. In this country, our life grows faster and faster with the progress of time. There can be no doubt that there is a very general breaking up of the old-fashioned moralities. The headlong chase for wealth, the inordinate desire of men to make great combinations for monopolizing property, the social competition of money and fashion, and the barbaric love of display, are creating unhealthy and abnormal conditions of life which harden men against the moralities. He is the successful man who achieves his end without regard to the means; and notwithstanding the fact that but one man in a hundred may win his doubtful prize, the other ninety-nine, dazzled by this success, will struggle in the same way for it. Where one man like Vanderbilt or Gould may reach the golden summit, the rest perish miserably by the way; and although Fisk may pay the penalty at the hands of the assassin, and Horace F. Clark may die of premature old age and fatigue in piling up his dollars, the rest of the rushing crowd will take no warning. The other condition is, that every criminal, from the low-browed brute who murders for the price of a drink of whisky, up to Stokes in his sumptuous cell, who murders for the sake of a bediamonded harlot, becomes a hero, and is at once surrounded with a halo of sensation. If, through the laxity of justice or the cunning subterfuges of the law, he escapes with a light punishment, then there are mandlin men and sympathizing women enough to pronounce him a martyr, and to labor for his pardon. If he is hanged for his crimes, then there is a class in the community who regard his death as an apotheosis, all the more brilliant if he has only swung off with a reckless bravado. Punishment for crime has little or no terror for this class.

We have stated only the facts, circumstances, and conditions of these enigmas of death. They are worthy of study by the social philosophers as well as by the jurists, and their combined analysis ought to determine whether there is a remedy for the alarming prevalence of crime, or whether, as Stephen Blackpool said, "It is all a muddle." The philosophers are writing wisely and well on the enigmas of life. Let us hear from some of them on the enigmas of death, which are daily stated in the papers.

It is said that a company has been formed in New York City to introduce the system of steam-towage on the canals in New York State. There has been but one experiment of the system in this country, when a short cable was laid in the Erie Canal from Buffalo to Lockport. It was soon abandoned, but this must have been on account of a lack of means in the company, which was to extend its cable to Troy; for the system of steam-towing by cable is in successful operation in several European countries, very largely in Belgium, and on the River Seine in France, for towing boats between Havre and Paris. The principle of the system is the same as that of running a train of cars, except that the wheels of the cars run over a stationary rail, while the canal cable, corresponding to the rail, runs over the steamer's wheel. But a train of canal-boats is dragged along on the same principle as a train of cars; and, as the cable lies at the bottom of the canal and is lifted over the steamer's wheel only as it is used, it in no wise interferes with the navigation of the canal by other boats. The Buffalo *Advertiser* estimates that six boats can be taken from Buffalo to Troy by this system at a cost of $240, while the cost of towing the same number by mules is $735. The introduction of steam-towage would, therefore, have its favorable influence on the transportation question in this proportion.

The United States laws prohibit, in the alleged interest of American ship-builders, the American registry of a foreign-built vessel or of a vessel built in the United States, but subsequently transferred to foreign owners. The Detroit *Free Press* makes this fact the occasion of pointing out that the United States Government has no right to sail the foreign ship Tigress, which it has leased to send out in search of the Polaris under the American flag, though it is manned by American seamen and commanded by an American officer. The point is not important as affecting any protection which may possibly be needed, as the vessel would be as safe under any flag afloat as the American flag in the present condition of our navy, but it is a humiliating acknowledgment of the maritime insignificance to which the protection policy has reduced the nation.

Two hundred or more indignant women met at De Garmo's Hall, New York City, a few nights ago to protest against the conviction of Susan B. Anthony for illegal voting. The wall back of the platform was draped with an American flag, union down, and trimmed with crape. Conspicuously displayed were the inscriptions: "Shall one Federal Judge abolish trial by jury?" "Respectful consideration for loyal woman's vote,—$100 fine." Among those participating in the meeting were Mrs. Lozier, Lillie Devereux Blake, and several members of the Society of Friends. Mrs. Lozier made a long speech, in which she attributed all the wrongs and sufferings of women to the want of the ballot. Mrs. Devereux read a series of resolutions, one of which declared that, if the law really makes it a crime for a woman to vote, Miss Anthony broke a law that deserved to be broken, and the audience loudly applauded the sentiment.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* records an act of official injustice which is entitled to carry off the palm. Mr. S. F. Cowley had been Postmaster at Norwich for twenty-one years. He had fulfilled the duties of the office to the entire satisfaction of the people of the town, but, in an unfortunate moment, he voted for Greeley, and was removed. It was not until some time afterward that he discovered the *modus operandi*, and then found that ten or twelve men of the truly-loyal sort had got together quietly and signed a petition for his removal, keeping the matter a profound secret. Since that time more than three-fourths of the community have remonstrated and petitioned for his restoration, but without any effect. And yet the Civil Service does not need reforming!

In justifying its charge of bribery in the Hawkins case, which led to the duel between Rhett and Cooley, the New Orleans *Picayune* says that it offered to prove by the foreman of the jury that a letter containing the offer of a bribe to a juryman was seen by him; that one of the jurors had confessed, in the presence of several persons, that he had been bribed; that one of the constables had confessed having carried a note to a juryman offering a bribe. All these points were overruled, and the propositions thrown out of court.

During the recent Parliamentary election at Bath, the English watering-place, the Liberal candidate was personally assaulted by a gang of electors, who filled his eyes with a shower of cayenne pepper and snuff, and then attempted to throw him out of a window. The English election roughs are evidently a step in advance of ours, who usually confine their rowdyism to repeating and mauling each other, but rarely, if ever, attack a candidate himself.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The New Hampshire Legislature has at length given some heed to public opinion, and has unanimously adopted the following:

> *Resolved*, That the action of the Congress of the United States, *and all others participating culpably in the act*, in increasing the salaries of its own members for services during the last two years substantially 50 per cent, deserves the indignant reprobation of every honest citizen, as an act wholly unjustifiable and inexcusable.
>
> *Resolved*, That the action of Congress in increasing the future compensation of its members from $5,000 to $7,500 per annum, while a less flagrant outrage upon justice and decency than the increase of their own pay for past services, was wholly unwarranted and uncalled for, and should be immediately and unconditionally repealed.

The Concord *Monitor*, Republican organ at the State Capital, says:

> There is no mistaking the opinion held by the people of New Hampshire with reference to the Salary bill.

—Senator Aaron H. Cragin has thus far escaped mention or notice, but now his home organ, the Lebanon (N. H.) *Free Press*, says: "He declined to accept the back-pay, and never will accept it."

—In the Democratic primaries for Mayor of Baltimore, last Tuesday, Joshua Vansant, the present incumbent, had 11,181 votes, and Gen. Ferd C. Latrobe, 7,171.

—The Hartford *Courant* (Joseph R. Hawley's paper) says "there are some suspicious features of the story" telegraphed from Washington about the man Drew, who saw Oakes Ames get the cash on that "S. C." check, and adds:

> It looks too much like making haste to improve the death of Oakes Ames for Mr. Colfax's benefit. The painful history, with its sickening details, including the Nesbitt checks, is too fresh in remembrance, and unless more convincing evidence than this story of Mr. Drew can be presented, it is unwise in the friends of the ex-Vice-President to bring the subject again before the public attention.

—Gen. Jasper Packard, Mr. Colfax's successor in Congress, publishes a three-column defense of his own share in the salary-steal, saying, among other reasons, that he "voted for the measure for the same reason that induced the President to sign it."

—William E. Arthur, M. C., addressing the Kentucky mind on the salary-steal, says he opposed and yet obeys it just as he opposed and yet obeys reconstruction measures and other obnoxious acts of Congress.

—The farmers of De Witt County, Ill., having resolved upon separate political action, the Republican party managers have resorted to the dodge of calling a convention to nominate "a Republican farmers' ticket."

—The farmers' clubs of DeWitt and McLean Counties, Ill., have resolved to bring out candidates for the county offices which are to be filled this fall. The clubs and Granges are mainly composed of Republicans. Why should they suffer those organizations to be perverted from their legitimate purpose and used merely to cover an attack on the Republican party?—*Lincoln (Ill.) Herald.*

—Fully three-fourths of the Grangers in Iowa are Republicans, and it is simply ridiculous for them to abandon the party with which they have so long co-operated, and which has ever been, and is yet, the friend of labor.—*Tama County Chronicle.*

—Yes, certainly, it is all wrong, this project of organizing a new party, when all the ills of the day—the stealings and corruptions in politics—can be so easily healed through the Republican party by a little purification within itself. Pomeroy is again a candidate for the Senatorship in Kansas, and there is no doubt that Butler, the father of the salary-steal, will be the Radical candidate for Governor of Massachusetts; while Grant and Kellogg are making things lovely in Louisiana. Certainly, the party will reform itself!—*Princeton (Ill.) Tribune.*

—If the farmers of Iowa are too much devoted to party to vote for their own interests, then they must look, as they have done in the past, to party to still further strengthen the bonds in which they are held by corporate and other holders of special privileges. A victory over party and politicians in 1873 will settle the question of a union of all opponents of monopoly throughout the country.—*Glenwood (Iowa) Journal.*

—There was never a more thorough disgust of party leaders, among honest thinkers, than at present. As strong as fealty to party has been for the past few years, the monstrous and outrageous frauds which have been perpetrated under the cover of party have destroyed every particle of respect for the combined political machinery of the nation.—*Ogle County (Ill.) Grange.*

—Nothing can convince the people that the mission of Republicanism is accomplished as long as the later amendments are in the Constitution, the freed millions in the South, and their guardianship, is resting upon Congress and the President.—*St. Louis Globe.*

—It is time that the issues of the war were buried. Having well-nigh destroyed Republican institutions, there is no reason why they should destroy every material, pecuniary, manufacturing, and agricultural interest as well. As a sentiment, loyalty, perhaps, is sweet enough to those who are fond of such embraces, but as a substance, it is as bitter and as sterile as the ashes upon the shores of the Dead Sea.—*Kansas City Times.*

—The farmers will not be deluded by honeyed accents. If they look carefully at the thing, they will see that the Republican party, having Congress and the President under their thumb, had the power to prevent all this endless mischief. That party, indeed, originated and carried out all the iniquities complained of. Is it reasonable to suppose that it is the honest intention of those who have grown fat and lusty upon corruption, stealing, and downright plunder, to be moved to a virtuous life?—*Illinois State Register.*

—The Republican party has control of Congress and the Government for four years to come. Nearly all State Governments are in Republican hands, and are likely to remain so for years. Now what can the "New Party" fuglers accomplish beyond securing office for themselves, if they can find "flats" enough to vote for them? What will these fellows do in this State? and what issue can they go to the people upon not found in the Republican platform? A new party in view of the relations existing between the Republican party and purest public opinion, can only have for its object the destruction of the Republican party, while hazarding the great issues of the day espoused in it.—*Waterloo (Iowa) Courier.*

—The only monopoly which the Democrats want to make war on, however, is the monopoly of the Government and its patronage by the Republican party. They are watching anxiously and eagerly for any sign of division or any shadow of a chance to make one, however small, in our ranks. They care not for principle nor the interests of the people. Their whole ambition is to possess the offices.—*Utica (N. Y.) Herald.*

—The majority of Democrats may have been just as honest as the majority of Republicans—nobody thinks the mass of the people, whatever party they belong to, are dishonest. But the trouble with the Democratic organization was, that, when representatives became plunderers, the party behind them did not have the moral force to repudiate the false leaders and rectify the wrong, whereas the Republican party shows now, as it has always shown, that it will not acquiesce.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

—The Democratic papers officiously assure the farmers that in any political enterprise they undertake they will have the Democratic party behind them. This reminds one of the position of Mickey's horse in the scrub race. "Bedad," said the cheerful owner of the steed, "he's drivin' everything before him."—*Lawrence (Kan.) Republican Journal.*

—The Republican papers are afraid that the Democrats may get behind the Grangers. The Republicans are striving very hard to get before and in the way of the Grangers. We advise the Republicans that the farmers' forward movement is a vigorous one, and that they (the farmers) wear heavy brogans. The Republicans, in their persistent efforts to get before the Grangers, may have occasion to mourn the severity of the shock behind.—*Lawrence (Kan.) Standard.*

—The people of all classes, tired of the corruption which have disgraced our national halls of legislation, only awaited a movement which promised relief to enter into it. The farmers' movement promises this relief, and springs from a source calculated to inspire confidence in its honesty, and the people recognize in it a chance to rid themselves of the politicians who have so long plundered them, and are flocking to its support. It would surprise some of the old political leaders if they knew how deep a hold this movement has taken in the popular mind.—*Clinton (Ill.) Register.*

—It needs no prophet's vision to see the result, if the farmers and others who act with them are united in demanding a change in the condition of parties and of the policy of the nation, for a change must *then come*. No power can withstand the onward march of 4,000,000 votes.—*Madison (Wis.) Democrat.*

—The masses of the people are honest, and when they can see the situation as it really is, clear of all party prejudice or leaning, then the day of their deliverance will be near at hand.—*Paxton (Ill.) Journal.*

—The measure that more distinctly than any other, or than all others of the late Congress, represents the Grant Administration is the "Grab." Why, the Grab is not only a representative measure, it is typical. And yet there are persons who call themselves loyal, who are crying out for repeal. They must be scared, if they are not sick.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

—When this tide of opposition to the salary-grab rises to its full height, it will overwhelm the President, and therefore it must be defended because the President must be defended.—*Lansing (Mich.) Journal.*

—Those members of Congress who fondly hope that the public indignation with regard to this measure will prove ephemeral will find out their mistake to their cost.—*Detroit Tribune.*

—What with the Credit Mobilier, the salary-grab, the unjust discrimination against the country press, it wouldn't be strange if there was quite a change in the personnel of the next Congress after this.—*Geneseo (Ill.) Republic.*

—The railroads probably think that, as they have made it ruinous for any man to attempt to fight them in a lawsuit, so they can sicken the farmers of this contest against oppression. Our decided impression is that in that calculation they will find themselves "mightily mistaken." It is one thing to fight one man in a lawsuit, and another and very different thing to fight the farmers' associations and Granges. The farmers embrace three-fourths of the voters of the State; they can—and they *will*—make and unmake Legislatures, Governors, and Courts, and if the railroads some day find themselves in a position where they are hopelessly at the mercy of those whom they have oppressed and defied, and where even highly-feed lawyers and bribed Courts cannot help them, they will have none to blame but themselves.—*Ottawa (Ill.) Free Trader.*

—There is one thing that railway managers should remember. Whatever rights the Legislature has granted away, the sovereign power of the people yet remains. . . . If the railroad corporations wish to avoid such a state of affairs [the seizure and forfeiture of their property], let them take warning in time, and by a proper submission to the authority of the State, save themselves from such a fate. That the people are in earnest is evident, and it needs but a little further opposition to bring the masses to the point of demanding the harshest measures.—*Keithsburg (Ill.) Kerana.*

—The railroads will find it more profitable in the long run if they proceed to deal seriously with the people of Illinois, and make an honest effort to correct the abuses that have been the cause of this general complaint, this strong agitation. If, however, the managers of these corporations think themselves masters of the situation, and go on exasperating the people, let them be prepared for a day of reckoning.—*Quincy (Ill.) Herald.*

—It is evident that in the opinion of the railroad companies the value of their property for purposes of "extortion" is one thing, and for purposes of "taxation" quite another. The matter needs to be closely looked into. The scheme of the railway officials seems to be to do all in their power to raise their tariffs of charges, and at the same time so work their cards with the Assessors as to get their taxes down to the very lowest figure. We insist that the words "fair cash value" are just as applicable to railroads as to individuals.—*Illinois State Journal.*

—These immense corporations are showing their teeth to the Government which created them in good time. The people are now in no mood to stand any insolence from railroad corporations whom they have made rich; and the Government will be backed by public opinion, and an opinion strong enough to control Congress, in reducing them to a proper respect for the national authority and interests. If we have got to teach the Central Pacific also a lesson in law, now is a first-rate time to begin.—*Detroit Post.*

—The controlling idea of the present agitation is a determination *to compel public carriers to treat all men and communities alike!* If any doubt this now, it will not be long before they see the handwriting on the wall.—*Manhattan (Kan.) Nationalist.*

—Thousands of hogsheads of tobacco, immense stores of cotton, and large quantities of grain are blockaded in New Orleans, because the Towboat Association sees fit, whenever it can make money by the operation, to close the channels to the Gulf. If foreign vessels should attempt to do such a thing, we would have lively times, and, if necessary, a fight for free navigation. The fact that a home monopoly commits the outrage does not lessen the injury it inflicts.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

MR. O. C. GIBBS AND THE NEWSBOYS' HOME.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The letter of Mr. Gibbs in THE TRIBUNE of Saturday does the Board of Managers of the Newsboys' Home an injustice, though it may be, on his part, unintentional.

If Mr. Gibbs had sought for information from myself, or any active member of the Executive Committee as to what is contemplated in the reorganization of the Newsboys' Home, he would have found that every new feature he presents in his letter as important, in doing what the experience of twenty years in New York City has proved to be all-important in caring for the neglected children in all our large cities, is just what the Board of Managers of the Newsboys' Home in Chicago intend to do.

At a regular meeting of the Board, last March, this resolution was passed unanimously:

> That the Newsboys' Home in Chicago shall be organized and worked upon the system and plan of the Children's Aid Society in New York City.

The only reason the title "Chicago Children's Aid Society" does not appear on the building at No. 44 LaSalle street is, that we have no legal right, as yet, to use it.

Mr. Gibbs may think our humble quarters at No. 44 LaSalle street altogether inadequate to so vast and comprehensive a work as that of a Children's Aid Society; but the work in New York City was begun in a much more humble and unpretending beginning than ours of to-day in Chicago. It is our purpose to follow the spirit of the resolution passed at our meeting in March last; and, in doing so, we must begin to show some fruit before expending a large amount of money in getting ready.

But, while the Home for Newsboys is fitting up, we are also preparing for other branches of this great work in other places of our city, and are fully determined to make such a practical demonstration before another spring as to leave no doubt of the real existence of a "Chicago Children's Aid Society." W. B. BILLINGS, General Superintendent.

TRANSFUSION OF BLOOD.

BOSTON, July 1, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I have read with interest an article copied from a late number of your paper, on the "Transfusion of Blood" at the County Hospital. Remembering an account of a similar operation, or what may have been the germ suggesting this operation, I have turned to the Diary of Samuel Pepys, and find at page 339 the following. Thinking it may be of interest to your readers, I transmit it to you. Under date of June 14, 1666, he records: "Dr. Croone told me that, at the meeting at Gresham College to-night (which it seems they now have every Wednesday again), there was a pretty experiment of the blood of one dog let out (till he died) into the body of another on one side, while all his own run out on the other side. The first died upon the place, and the other is very well, and likely to do well. This did give occasion to many pretty wishes, as of the blood of a Quaker to be let into an Archbishop, and such like; but, as Dr. Croone says, may, if it takes, be of mighty use to man's health, for the amending of bad blood by borrowing from a better body."

Under date of the 16th, he says: "This noon I met with Mr. Hooke, and he tells me the dog which was filled with another dog's blood, at the college, the other day, is very well, and like to be so as ever, and doubts not its being found of great use to men; and so Dr. Whistler, who dined with us at the tavern." T. W. S.

BARON JULIUS DE REUTER.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Baron's original name was Julius Josaphat. He was born in Cassel, Germany, of Jewish parents; but, in early life, became a Christian, taking the name of his friend, the Landrath Reuter, in gratitude for many kindnesses.

At the age of 19, when yet a clerk in a bank, he submitted an original plan to the Russian Government for the improvement of its finances, and for this he received from it about $8,000 in gold, with which he started in business. Up to 1852 he was comparatively unsuccessful in business, but his disappointments never daunted him.

His real greatness commenced when, in 1859, the London *Times* was compelled to put his name at the head of its telegrams, for the reason that he was the first who, through his agency in Paris, brought, with full details, the celebrated New Year's speech of the Emperor Napoleon to the Austrian Ambassador, Baron Hubner, which speech, as it is universally known, was the forerunner of the Italian war.

The New Cable.

HEART'S CONTENT, N. F., Independence Day, 1873.—The laying of the ocean cable of 1873 was successfully completed this morning, shortly after midnight.

—It is now said that the late Charles M. Barras' estate will not be worth more than $15,000, though it has been estimated at three times that sum. That is hardly enough to satisfy all the relatives who have come to the surface since Barras' decease.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Grass vs. Grain-Growing—How They Live in the Villages—Trout-Farming—The Cheese-Factory—The Remington Armory at Ilion—Little Falls—A Day Among the Dairies—Feeding Western Corn—The Drouth.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.

MY SUMMER TOUR, July 1, 1873.
MUNSVILLE, N. Y., June 25.

The lands in this neighborhood are sandy, and were formerly esteemed very valuable for grain, and rather dry for grass; but cheap Western corn has put an end to grain-growing, and the farmers are making the best they can of grass. The village contains about 1,000 inhabitants, being one of five villages in the township. What do the people

DO FOR A LIVING?

I inquired. "A half-dozen are dealers; there are a dozen or so mechanics, as many farmers, a few laborers, and the others are capitalists,—not your Western bloated capitalists that we hear so much about, but men of from $3,000 to $12,000, who manage, by close economy, to make a comfortable living. A part of the money is sent West, and a part used in shaving notes and mortgages; and a few own small dairy-farms." This makes a sort of rather pleasant, vegetating population,—not rich, but comfortable. The cheese-factory and the tannery serve as the great arteries of pulsation. The milk of a thousand cows is made into cheese; and just now thirty cheeses a day are turned out. These average about 65 pounds each, or near 2,000 pounds a day. I have found no factory that keeps any account of the number of cows, and this is a matter of more guess-work with them.

TROUT-FARMING.

In the lower part of the village are numerous springs, that come out of the sandy ridge above. These are gathered into wooden pipes, and the water supplies the cheese-factory, and also a very fine fish-pond, from which trout are sold at the moderate price of 75 cents per pound. They are fed mostly with the hearts of beef-cattle slaughtered in the village. These ponds, or rather long tanks, are made with vertical walls some 3 feet high, and with cold spring-water that is poured into the tanks from above. A small stream, not larger than your finger, is all that is required for the purpose; but this water must be pure, soft water, and, if cool, all the better.

THE CHEESE

made at this factory is sold at ¼ to ½ cent extra,—not on account of a richer pasturage, but on account of the mode of making. The curd is broken up with the hand, and treated as near like the domestic process of cheese-making as possible. The milk is heated with steam; and this mode of heating is in practice in nearly all the factories. The cost of buildings and apparatus was about $7,000. It was built by a company, and run with hired labor at a loss, and was sold, at a loss of $3,000, to a practical cheese-maker, who has made it a success.

ILION, June 27.—This is the seat of

THE REMINGTON ARMORY,

that covers four acres with three and four-story buildings; has a large water-power, where the water is used twice; and to this are added four large steam engines. It is said that $3,000,000 of capital is invested in the works. They are now to work for the Spanish Government, turning out 400 rifles a day, with bayonet complete. When not running on arms, their attention is turned to more rural pursuits, such as the making of hoes, mowers, hay-tedders, steel-plows, cultivators, and various other agricultural implements; and, of late, they have added a sewing-machine, called the Remington; in short, everything made here is a Remington, from a pistol-cane to a steam street-car or a steam traction-engine, of which one is in progress. At one of the shops is a new potato-digger; but this, like the traction-engine, will probably go the way of many inventions of steam-plows and potato-diggers. The steel-plows are patterned very much after our steel-plows, and are an excellent improvement. They are talking of making riding-cultivators, of which I have not as yet seen a single specimen in this State, though the land, much of it, is in good condition for this machine.

It is probable that

THE SEWING-MACHINE

may be offered to our granges and farmers' clubs at the same prices that they are sold to dealers, when the same quantities are taken. Should this be the case, the backbone of that monopoly would soon be broken,—not a monopoly of the manufacturers so much as the monopoly of the dealers. At present the dealers receive more for their part of the sales of these sewing-machines than the makers. In the first place, they have "half off" from the list prices, and to this they add $5 a machine for all that are sold at points west of Buffalo. A machine is sold in this State at $60, or at the shops for $30, and generally on nine months' time; to this is added $5, making $65, and, when sold on a year's time, $10 more is added. The only way for our people to do is to use the old machines as long as they can be made to run; and, if the prices do not come down, we should go back to plain hand-sewing. That would be the most effectual way of bringing these gentry to terms. I shall not be surprised to see the Remingtons lead in this matter. Their vast machinery must be kept in use; and just now the world is not calling for arms, but for the implements of husbandry and domestic use. They could supply the granges and farmer's clubs of the West at wholesale, for cash in hand; and, if the dealers did not like it, they could turn their attention to some other pursuit.

THIS VILLAGE

numbers some 3,000 inhabitants, and is a specimen of thrift, good order, and taste. The streets are lined with the sugar-maple and elm, and the yards are filled with flowers, shrubs, and evergreen-trees. There are no men lounging about the stores and other places of resort, as in the villages where money-lending, instead of mechanical industry, is pursued. The village is new; some dozen or more years ago, a brawling brook poured its waters into the valley, and the senior Rimington turned it on a single wheel that sufficed for his rifle-making shop. Wheel after wheel, and building after building, was added, until now there are acres of machines, dies, punches, lathes, forges, and other appliances of a great industry that has built up a small city of skilled mechanics, and that was due to the genius, industry, tact, and integrity of one man. The sons have joined with the father, and thus Ilion has become a watch-word wherever the bugle sounds, or where peaceful industry tills the soil. Ilion, ready alike for war or for peace, peers out from among the hills that wall in the Mohawk.

LITTLE FALLS.

LITTLE FALLS, June 28.—This village contains about 7,000 inhabitants, and is noted as the great centre of the cheese interest, and also as a manufacturing point. There are three large woolen-mills, two knitting-factories, one yarn-factory, one cotton-mill, two flour-mills, one ax-factory, one hammer-factory, one saw-mill, one cheese-box-factory, sash and blind factory, plaster-mill, three paper-mills, furnace, machine-shop, last-factory, etc. The water of the falls is used three times, the falls being more properly rapids. Before the construction of the Erie Canal, that passed on the south side of the river, the old Navigation Company constructed locks and a canal around the falls, on the north side; and this old canal is yet in existence, being used as a flume for the mills. But it is to the dairy that Little Falls owes its fame.

A DAY AMONG THE DAIRIES.

In company with H. A. Willard, the author of a valuable work on dairying, I spent the day. The land is broken into hills. The formation is mostly the Utica or Larom strata, over which, and especially the capping of the hills, is a boulder-drift of granite. This makes a rich soil for both grain and grass; but, as before stated in regard to Jefferson County, the West has ruined grain-growing, and grass, or rather its products, have become the great staples, and dairying is everywhere present. Cows, cheese, and butter are the only matters of interest to the rural population.

The whole State is suffering with drouth, and the dairymen are in agonies in regard to the hay crop. I am trying to solace them with the idea that we are about through with the clouds at the West, and it is possible that some of our pluvial favors may reach them in time to help to some extent; and, beyond this, it is certain that we can make up their shortcomings in old corn.

The feeding of corn among these dairies has had no extended trial; but I think that the experiment is now to be made. Hay at $17 or $20 per ton must give place to corn at 60 or 65 cents a bushel, or about $23 per ton. Several farmers whom I have met to-day will order their supply of corn for the winter without delay, as corn must advance with the season, for at best the crop now on the ground must be a short one.

With the present price of dairy products, it is a question whether it is better to sell part of the cows or purchase corn for feed. Should corn advance materially, the only course left would be to lessen the dairies, and this is where the East and the West and the railroads have a common interest in the cheapening of freights. The dairymen must have cheap cows to enable them to pursue their business; the railroads must have cheap iron, steel, oil, and coal, to make cheap freights; and the Western corn-grower must have customers to sell his crop; and to do this there must be cheap freights, low commissions, and a cheapening of implements, to enable him to grow cheap corn. The cost of culture must be at the lowest, in order to leave a margin, so that the price will meet the wants of the dairymen.

In the factory-system, it is better to have the factory owned by private parties rather than stockholders, for competition and private enterprise are more efficient than a Board of Directors.

The selling is done by an agent appointed by the patrons; but this agent may be the factory-man, though this is seldom the case. The entire cost of making, boxing, shipping, and selling, range from $1.70 to $2 per 100 pounds.

LITTLE FALLS, June 30.—This is Monday, and the

REGULAR MARKET DAY

for the selling of butter and cheese. The New York State Dairy Association have rooms and hold an Exchange each Monday. The farm-dairies sell in the morning, and the factories in the afternoon. The farm-dairies bring the cheese in boxes, and deliver at the depot as soon as sold; but the factories are sold by sample, and the cheese or butter is delivered on Tuesday, the following day.

To-day, the farm dairies sold at from 10 to 12¼ cents, and the factories at from 12¾ to 13 cents. The market was poorly attended, and the offerings were light. This is the usual result through July.

Last week, the shipment of cheese from New York to Europe was 90,102 boxes, and, as the boxes average about 60 pounds each, we have an aggregate of 5,406,120 pounds of cheese. This is the largest weekly shipment on record. The receipts at New York for the same week were 115,000 boxes,—thus showing that the foreign demand for cheese is of no small importance to the dairy interest. No butter is offered at this season of the year at this market, as the butter-makers ship daily or weekly to commission-houses in the city.

I am fully satisfied that all that part of Illinois lying north of the great basin, or the white clay soil, is suitable for the dairy, and that as rich a product may be made, and as much of it per cow, as is produced in this County of Herkimer, that claims to be the dairy-district par excellence. I am aware that this statement will be questioned, in both sections, but in time I shall present conclusive reasons therefor that must and will carry conviction to every one.

I saw farm-dairies sold at from 1 to 1¼ cents per pound less than factories of the same quality, and, in one case, the farm-dairy of eighteen boxes was the best, and several dealers admitted the fact. But the truth is, that farm-dairies vary so much in quality that they are less valuable in making up lots. A factory that makes thirty cheeses a day puts on the market 210 cheeses, while the farm-dairies range from seven to eighteen a week, and those range from fifty to sixty-five pounds each.

Butter is made on the autumn-feed, or the aftermonth; and the factories are closed the first week in November, generally at election-day.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, July 1.—At Canajoharie, Western corn is sold at 56 cents a bushel, or $20 per ton, and this is inducing many farmers to buy in large lots to help out the hay-crop, which is very short.

THE DROUTH

has been severe here, and yesterday there was about the first shower of the season, but to-day there has been a steady, soaking rain, and I have had to keep indoors. RURAL.

GEN. LAWLER'S ORATION.

PRAIRIE-DU-CHIEN, Wis., July 5, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The event of the Fourth in Prairie-du-Chien was the oration of Gen. John Lawler, railroad-capitalist and general benefactor of the second settlement in Wisconsin (St. John's College, which has just closed a highly successful academic year,—the building and grounds of which cost some $80,000,—was a gift from Mr. Lawler to the Christian Brothers). The oration was listened to by an immense assemblage. Among other vital topics, he referred to the Grangers' movement. As a railroad man, and one who conceived that the interests of the railroads and the farms were identical, he talked, and talked boldly. He believed the farmers were right in their intentions, but that they had more cause to fear wrong from the politicians than from the railroads. He did not think or claim that railroad management was all as pure as running spring-water, but he thought that in this State the Granges could well sweep off a good slice of politicians for fifty miles of railroads. VESTER.

The Woodhull Family.

From the New York Times.

Yesterday morning, Mrs. Utica Brooker, a sister of Victoria Woodhull, was taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court on a charge of being drunk and disorderly. On the Twenty-fourth Precinct return-sheet the name of Margaret Miles appeared as complainant, but when the case was called no one appeared to prosecute, and Mrs. Brooker was discharged. Late in the afternoon she returned to court and made complaint, before Justice Cox, against Col. Blood and Victoria Woodhull. She charged that Mrs. Woodhull and the Colonel had beaten her cruelly, and had her arrested without cause. A summons was issued, returnable at 11 o'clock this morning, for the parties complained against.

To the Editor of the Sun:

SIR: The statements of yesterday that Col. Blood and myself had committed an assault upon Utica Brooker are unqualifiedly false. Mrs. Brooker, in a drunken or insane rage, attacked Mrs. Miles, her sister, with a heavy chair, for which and her subsequent acts Mrs. Miles had her arrested for disorderly conduct. It was, however, at my special solicitation that Mrs. Miles did not appear against Mrs. Brooker. It was expressly understood that she should not return to the house further to molest us, but no sooner was she released than she did return and at once began her insane and disorderly conduct. Her complaint is purely malicious, and by her own avowal was made to affect the public against me. Respectfully, VICTORIA C. WOODHULL.

The Prince Imperial.

The Philadelphians who are working up the Centennial Celebration applied to Eugenie, ex-Empress, for a visit from her son, the Prince Imperial. The following is the reply:

"SIR: The Empress has received the letter you addressed her on the 2d of February last. Her Majesty, owing to the sad circumstances in which she was placed, has not been able to reply sooner; she was, however, gratified by the sentiments you expressed, and desired me to thank you for them. Her Majesty regrets that it is not in her power at present to accept the gracious offer you have made, suggesting that the Prince Imperial attend the International Exhibition of Philadelphia in 1876, as it is impossible for her to make so far in advance an engagement for her son. At the time named, however, the Prince Imperial will decide for himself whether he wishes or not to visit America. Her Majesty instructs me to thank you again for your offer, and I beg you, sir, to accept the assurance of my highest consideration.

"FRANCESCHINI PIETRI.

"CAMDEN, CHISELHURST, June 7, 1873."

Minnehaha at Auction.

From the St. Paul Pioneer, July 2.

The above great sale commenced yesterday, according to advertisement, at Minnehaha Falls, and continued during the day, resulting very successfully to the proprietors. Over $150,000 was realized on the sales, and at prices fully up to the expectations of those concerned.

Minnehaha Falls, together with 17¼ acres (being lot No. 1) sold for $26,775, or $1,530 per acre, to Franklin Steel, Esq., and the adjoining 12 acres (No. 2) was sold to George Lincoln, Esq., at the sum of $6,300, or $525 per acre. The parcel lot (No. 3) was purchased by Dr. Chute at $2,555, or $175 per acre, and lot No. 17 to Capt. Williams, of Michigan, at $190 per acre, his purchase money amounting to $7,600.

The bidding was very spirited indeed throughout, and the attendance was composed of many parties from abroad, representing the States of Michigan, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Virginia, and the Dominion of Canada.

Kissing Hands.

Vienna Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

There is a singular habit among the Vienna children and maidens of returning thanks for a favor or a present, which is very startling to a stranger. Your hand is immediately seized, kindly and reverently, and kissed, the only words uttered being, "I kiss your hand." If anything is given to a little beggar-girl on the street, you must submit to having your hand kissed. At the Cathedral on Saturday afternoon, whilst the ceremony of confirmation was progressing, this was almost a momentary occurrence. It is customary for the friends and sponsors of those being confirmed to present them with ribbons, cakes, and other mementoes, which are sold around the door of the cathedral. Consequently, the ceremony of kissing hands was in constant progress throughout the week. The number of persons confirmed is said to have exceeded 20,000, most of them children.

SOMETHING ABOUT COLLEGES.

The Co-education of the Sexes.

CINCINNATI, June 30, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Desiring to keep pace with the times, it always seems that I must keep posted in regard to Illinois, and especially Chicago and its suburbs. So I go to the reading-room, and dig amidst the folios of old papers, and scan the march of events.

I see that you have promptly taken up the idea suggested by the act passed last winter, making women, as a part of the body intellectual, if not politic, eligible to school-offices. It was gratifying to see that Evanston has determined to have women on the Board and on the Faculty of that splendid, growing University, the Northwestern. *And you have women there,*—not the poor, wan article that emerges from a dark parlor, faded like a potato-top grown in the cellar, and unable to carry the flounces and paniers with which Fashion loads her votaries! but women who are not afraid to listen to the exhortation, "Awake, put on thy strength, O daughter of Zion!" I trust that this good example may be speedily followed by all our vigorous young colleges and universities; for, disguise it as we may, this is woman's hour; the day of her coronation comes at length.

Here, in Ohio, where the first experiments have been tried, we see the great success of schools that give equal educational advantages to women, and their marked superiority over those for our sex alone. Oberlin, established in 1833, has been the pioneer in this great thought. Her success has stimulated all the would-be similar endeavors. In contrast with her growing prosperity is the State University, at Athens. I was there only this spring, for the first time; and a sight of that poor old Alma Mater, with no daughters to come back with their children to be educated and prepared for life, as they had been, was really pitiful. Though fostered by the State, and made the recipient of largess from the Public Treasury, she has grown more old, and wrinkled, and haggish, that it seems she is hardly worth the patronage she receives. A few years ago, the laws of the State were so amended that the Trustees and Faculty were compelled to recognize the rights of women to be educated there. The consequence was, that one brave girl demanded her right, and she graduated the other day with distinguished honor; and there are several more in the Freshmen class. Whether this late repentance may save her, I know not. The grand names that have gone out from her will not save her from oblivion, unless this new life stirs the declining pulse anew.

In marked contrast to this is the Mount Union College, near Alliance. It was started in 1840, almost without means, by a few earnest men who felt the importance of extending a liberal education to a multitude of striving men and women, who would go out and do valiantly for humanity if only they were thoroughly furnished with needful culture. From the first they invited women, and, having the example of Oberlin to make them bold, they, in some respects, outran her. From the first they encouraged them to take part in all societies, and all rhetorical and literary exercises,—never sweeping them back with that old broom of propriety, but urging them to make the fullest and best use of all their powers. The result is a college second only in numbers to Oberlin, having over 900 pupils in attendance in the various departments. I was there three years ago, and thought well of the institution; but its marked advancement since then arrested my attention, and I lingered a day or two to inquire into its success.

To make this a college for the masses, most emphatically, the eclectic system has been adopted, so that students have their choice of either the regular classical course, the normal, the scientific, or only the business course. This last is so especially practical that young men and women come out not only with the theory, but the practice. They may come out teachers, bankers, bookkeepers, electricians, or chemists, prepared to enter upon any of these specialties, without the drawback of inexperience, which is often such a barrier to success. The banker has already attended to bank-business, and his accuracy as teller or cashier is tested; and so of other departments.

They have a large museum of natural history, far the best of any school in the State, and this is open for all students, and is also thrown open every Saturday to any guests that may choose to visit it. Their apparatus is of the most modern, and is not too fine for students to use. Everything is tested by experiment, as far as possible, in the demonstrative sciences. Music and painting are also taught quite thoroughly.

The order of the school is remarkably good, and maintained almost without effort.

There are two large boarding-halls, arranged to meet the means of students. Furnished rooms and board at a good table can be had at from $3.30 per week to $4, or the club-system is permitted, when, with furnished rooms, they can live for little more than $2,—or, if self-boarding is preferred, at $1.75 per week, or even less.

The terms are so arranged as to give the whole winter to those who wish to teach, so that an enterprising student can be easily self-sustaining. Tuition in the normal department is free. If any one doubts the success of the experiment, let him communicate with the President, O. N. Hartshorn, LL. D., or with Lewis Miller, President of the Board, Akron, O.

MRS. H. M. TRACY CUTLER, M. D.

A Mussulman's Funeral.

From the New York Express.

An accident has recently carried off to Aljannat, the Mahometan paradise, Halil Pasha, late Grand-Master of the Artillery at Constantinople. The funeral of this man was a striking sight. The Stamboul journals describe it at length, telling how the people crowded to see the coffin, and how they vied with each other in putting a shoulder under it on its way to the tomb. In this and many other points there is much that is worth understanding about deaths and burials among Mussulman races. When a believer is dying, a reader of the Koran recites the two creeds, while sherbet and honey are poured down the sufferer's throat to facilitate the exit of the soul. When the last breath is drawn, the body is wrapped up in a sheet upon which passages of the Koran have been written. Placed in a rude painted box, the deceased is afterwards carried to a burial-ground with hot haste, because the soul cannot fairly quit the body until the latter is placed in earth. Accordingly, it is considered a good deed to help the bier along; and one after another the ass-driver lays aside his stick, and the idler takes his pipe from his mouth, to run and lend a charitable shoulder to the dead man. Thus perpetually relieved, his friends get him at last to the kanat, a little tent pitched near the tomb. Here camphor is rubbed on the parts of the body which touch the earth in prayer. The corpse having been laid in the grave with its face towards Mecca, each person takes up a little earth and gently drops it on the dead man, repeating, "We created you of earth, and return you to earth; and we shall raise you out of earth on the Resurrection day." Alms having been distributed, the grave is closed with stones and earth, care being taken to preserve a little air passage, through which the deceased can hear the sighs of his friends coming to bewail him. These things faithfully performed, the defunct is left alone.

What happens next to that lonely relic is in some respects a matter of dispute. It is not quite settled among the doctors of Islam whether the soul will be disjoined from the body, and whether the body has a separate revivification. Ebn Sina, one authority, thinks not; but the words of the Koran seem to teach the majority that the body itself will rise again. Mahomet expressly declares that when the rest of the frame has decayed, the little bone at the bottom of the spine, called *el ajb*, will never perish, but form a nucleus, from which the power of Allah will reconstruct the entire individual. This point, and the question whether good Moslem go straight to heaven, are disputed; we must, therefore, speak by preference of what is accepted. It is held, then, that after the friends are gone from the grave the "Angel of Earth" gives notice to Monkir and Nakir, and those two judges summon the dead man and catechise him in the faith. If he passes the examination well, the body has immediate peace; if he passes badly, his miserable corpse is beaten till its cries are heard by all except mortal men. Moreover his sins become reptiles and sting him—in short, the bad man has an evil time of it. The good "man's soul is" gently led into *al berzkah*—the Mahometan purgatory. Those who have died for Islam go straight into the crops of paradise-birds till such time as the final judgment shall arrive. When this dread event will take place is a secret, but Mahomet mentions no less than seventeen signs of it. The great day having arrived, Israfil will sound the trumpet four times. The first blast will bring earth and sky together, the second will annihilate all mortal life, the third will announce the judgment, the fourth will drive all souls to the tribunal. Adam, Noah, Abraham, and Jesus will decline to intercede for "suffering humanity," and only Mahomet will manifest that courage. The soul and the body of man will mutually accuse each other; the soul will say, "Punish my body, which sinned through its senses;" the body will say, "Punish my soul, without which I was only innocent dust." Allah will punish or reward according to the mighty scales of Gabriel. Good deeds done in Mecca will count ninefold, and the virtues of the poor threefold; and if the angels of the balance only say of anybody, "Lord, there exceedeth of merit in this man's account the size of a red ant," then he will be admitted into Paradise. The godly will take the certificate of their deserts in the right hand with great joy—the wicked will receive their sentence with the left hand, and cry in despair, "Would Heaven we were dust!"

The true believer, after judgment, having crossed at Syrat, "the bridge that is finer than a hair and sharper than a sword," he will reach the pool outside Heaven rippling with milk-white water, which "quenches all thirst." Arrived in Paradise, there will be no more trouble; whatever is wished for grows spontaneously on the Divine tree "Toba," a branch of which overhangs the abode of every glorified believer. Fruits, silken robes, swift horses, exquisite food—whatever is desired will be instantly produced from the Toba tree; but the chief delight will be the society of those celestial nymphs, the *Hur-al-ayoum*, or "Houris"—so called from their ravishing black eyes. Those are not mere odalisques; they are beings of a purity and modesty equal to their affectionate disposition, made of musk, not earth; free from all that mars love in this world, and dwelling in pavilions of hollow pearls. Innumerable rivers, flowing with all kinds of delicious wine and hydremel, irrigate this unseen region of Paradise. Such is Al-jannat, whither, it is to be hoped, Halil Pasha is gone. The fatalism of El Islam, and these its seductive promises, taken together, have rendered the Oriental comparatively indifferent to life; while not to know that makes the Mahometan so resigned at the last hour is to be ignorant of the ways of a sixth of earth's inhabitants.

INDIANA LYNCHINGS.

Heffren the Nineteenth Victim in Six Years.

From the New Albany Ledger-Standard.

Within the last five or six years nineteen persons have been hanged within the limits of this judicial district by vigilance committees, or, to give them their proper, shame suggesting name, mobs. Tully and Brown were given short shrift and a short rope in Jackson County, at Brownstown. Three men were hung on a beech tree in the same county. A negro was hung between Courtland and Freetown, in what is known as the White Creek Slashes. Shortly afterward two men were hung on the same beech tree, from the limbs of which three men before them had strangled to death. Four men were hanged in the Floyd County Jail at New Albany. Two men were strangled to death on the Lost River Bridge, between Orleans and Paoli, in Orange County. Three negroes were hung in Clark County, and now the mob has glutted its vengeance on Heffren at Salem, and hung him without mercy, like a dog. All of these outrages were perpetrated within the limits of five counties. Jackson County has hanged eight men, and, if injustice is not done her, her citizens hanged the four men (who were sent from that county to the Floyd County Jail for protection) who suffered death in the jail at New Albany. Orange County has two to eternally stain her record. Clark County must account for the lives of three negroes. Washington County has just tasted the sweets of mob-law, in her first midnight hanging. A terrible record indeed!

In the meantime, of judicial infliction of the death penalty, we have this record: Since the organization of these counties, two men have been hanged by the Sheriff of Jackson County, one by the Sheriff of Floyd County, and one by the Sheriff of Clark. Eighteen by the mob within six years, and three by the law in fifty! The comparative few of the law explains and accounts for the many of the mob. What the revolting history of crime would reveal as to the number of murders committed in the meantime we are unable to tell, but almost any of our readers can count from his own memory enough to show for every murderer hung for his crime, at least fifty men have suffered death by the hands of other men, and the slayers have been acquitted. We do not say that every man accused of murder is guilty of murder; but this we venture, that during the time in which the law has hanged four men, at least twenty men guilty to the core of murder have escaped the penalty of the law, death, within the limits of the counties (Clark, Floyd, and Jackson) in which the four suffered.

We are in receipt of the following dispatch from a gentleman in Salem. It will be seen that the vigilants are still keeping an eye on Salem. Mr. Godfrey, spoken of in the note left by the vigilants, is the father of Heffren's widow, and, we understand, was so much impressed by the hanging of Heffren that he did not so much as go to Heffren's funeral, and has had little to say of the matter since. Houston was Heffren's barkeeper. We are informed that the unwise statements of Mr. Godfrey, Mr. Houston, and some of Heffren's counsel, made on the street, at every opportunity, had a great deal to do with Heffren's hanging. Our informant says, that these persons said on the street that "this case was not half so bad as the Johnson case, and Delos got out of that, and in a little while he would be in his saloon again," and that these things confirmed the opinion of the people that he would be released.

SALEM, Ind., July 3.

Ledger-Standard, New Albany:

Deputy-Sheriff Craycraft this morning found his pistol, carried off by the Regulators, inside his gate, and to it was pinned this note:

"In the excitement your pistol was carried off. We return it. You acted the part of a brave man. We give you credit for it, if it was misplaced. Godfrey and Houston will receive their portion, if they are not careful. They are watched. Heffren confessed that both murders were without just provocation, and that his doom was just. VIGILANCE."

Queer Things About Babies.

A great many curious things happen to babies, in this round world of ours, that the readers of *Our Young Folks* probably never heard of. One thing is—planting them. This is done by the dark-skined women of Guinea, and isn't half so dreadful as it sounds. The mother digs a hole in the ground, stands baby in it, and then packs the warm sand around him to keep him in place, as you would set out a rose-bush. It keeps him out of mischief, and he can play in the sand while his mother works. All day long he stays in his odd crib, and at night, when she is done with her work, he is dug out. When this agricultural mother wants to carry baby about, she ties him in a little chair which she straps to her back. If it is some very grand occasion, he is dressed neatly in stripes of white paint, and ornamented with dozens of brass bracelets and rings on arms and legs. A funny-looking baby he must be! If you don't fancy a crib of sand for a baby, what do you think of a big shoe, stuffed with moss to make it comfortable? The droll little Lapps cradle their babies in that way. The shoe is large, of course, and made of reindeer skin. It comes up high at the back, like the slippers we wear nowadays, and is turned up at the toes. The moss with which it is stuffed is the famous reindeer moss, soft and white; and the odd little black-eyed baby looks very comfortable hanging from a tree, or slung across its mother's back. Perhaps this baby who lives in a shoe is no more comical than the baby who lives in a fur-bag,—another sober little black-eyed baby, away off in the shivery Esquimaux hut. Besides being cuddled up in a fur-bag at his mother's back, this round-faced little fellow wears a fur-hood, and looks like some strange kind of animal peeping out in the world. You may have seen the Indian baby, or papoose, bound flat to a board,—poor little creature! One tribe, the Flatheads, make a rude sort of box of bark or willow-work, and wrap the baby—"little man," they call him—in a piece of blanket, strap him tightly to the box, and hang it across two sticks. Besides this, the unfortunate little fellow has a board bound over his forehead to make him a Flathead. Even the Russian peasant mother cradles her baby on a square board hung from the wall by strings from each corner, like the pan in a balance. In India the funny little black babies either sit on their mother's hips and hold on by clasping their hands over her shoulder, or they take airy rides in a basket on her head. These babies are elegantly dressed in armlets, bracelets, anklets, and leglets (if one might make a word), finger-rings, toe-rings, earrings and nose-rings. As for clothes, they don't need many when they wear so much jewelry. China babies—not dolls, but babies that live in China—are sadly in the way among the poor. Sometimes they are cradled in a bag on their mother's back, and sometimes they are tied to the backs of older children, who go about as though they had no such load. Many poor Chinese live in boats on the river, and the baby that comes to such a family is tied by a long rope to the mast. It is long enough to let the child creep around, but not long enough to let him fall overboard. There is another curious custom regarding babies which prevails in some parts of China. If one dies, it is not buried, as other people are; it is thrown out carelessly, and crackers are fired off at the door. Here and there, at the corners of streets, charitable people build small houses with openings to drop the neglected little bodies in, and that is all the burial they get.—*Young Folks for May.*

Speaking the Naked Truth.

People are apt to get into mischief by offering impertinent, or at least undesired, advice. A droll example has been quoted from the writings of Voltaire, as follows:

A Frenchman had the audacity to write to Law, the famous Controller-General, telling him that he was the greatest blockhead, the greatest simpleton, or the greatest knave, in propagating the belief that a nation can be made rich by the mere issue of what is called paper money. The Frenchman was correct in his opinion as to the folly of Law's schemes, but he did not act prudently in so addressing him. Being considered a dangerous individual, the authorities conducted him to prison at St. Lazarus.

When he got out of St. Lazarus, where he studied a great deal and fortified his reason, he went to Rome. He demanded a public audience of the Pope, on condition that no one should interrupt him during his speech; and he thus addressed him: "Holy Father, you are Antichrist; and mark how I shall prove it to your Holiness. I call him Antichrist whose life and acts are contrary to what Christ did and commanded. Now, Christ was poor, and you are very rich. He paid tribute, and you exact it. He submitted to the powers of this world, and you have become one of these powers. He went about on foot, and you go to Castel-Gandolpho in a sumptuous equipage. He ate of anything that was given Him, and you compel us to eat fish of Friday and Saturday, though we live far from the sea and from rivers. He forbade Simon Barjona to protect himself with the sword, and you have many swords to protect you. Therefore, in this sense, your Holiness is Antichrist. I reverence you very much in every other capacity, and I ask of you an indulgence *in articulo mortis.*" As might have been expected, they put the man of pure reason into the Castle of St. Angelo.

When he got out of the Castle of St. Angelo, he hastened to Venice, and demanded an audience of the Doge. "Your Serene Highness," said he to him, "must commit an extravagant folly in espousing the sea every year. For, in the first place, one does not marry himself twice to the same person. Secondly, your marriage resembles that of Harlequin, which was only half a marriage, since the consent of the other party was wanting. Thirdly, who can assure you that the other maritime powers will not one day step in and dispossess you of your bride?" Thus he spoke, and they shut him up in the tower of St. Marks.

When he regained his liberty, he went to Constantinople, and procured an audience of the Mufti, and spoke to him thus: "Your religion, though it may comprehend many good things, such as the worship of the Supreme Being, and the necessity of being just and charitable, is only a patchwork of Judaism, and a tiresome collection of old wives' tales. If the Archangel Gabriel did bring from some other world the leaves of the Koran to Mohammed, all Arabia would have seen him descend. Nobody saw him; therefore, Mohammed was only a bold impostor, who deceived those who were weak enough to believe him." Scarcely had he uttered these words, when he was impaled.

Nevertheless, as Voltaire remarks, he always spoke pure reason. His only error was excessive indiscretion. The naked truth must not be always told.

A Tale of the California Mines.

BY JOAQUIN MILLER.

From the Independent.

There was a company up the gulch above us. Portuguese were those—a quiet, unobtrusive set of men, with dogs and shot-guns and the quaintest little cabins in the world. Brown men, sailors mostly, with ear-rings in their ears, and their shirt-bosoms open; clannish people, silent and respectful. Then there were other companies below, not unlike our own—a hundred men or more on this little mountain stream. Trees above us in eternal green, chapparal along the fierce and steep old mountain-side, that pitched almost perpendicularly on either side the stream upon us, from which whistled the partridge through the day, and called the gray coyote at night. No other sounds than these, but the rattling of the stones in the cradle or the tom, and the pick and shovel on the rocks. No doctors, no law, no lawyers, no thieves; forty miles the nearest trading camp. All things were brought from there across a wall of everlasting snow, upon our backs—bread and bacon and beans, and beans and bacon and bread, the whole year through. At last the dreaded scurvy came. Men suddenly fell ill, lost the use of their limbs, fell helpless on our hands. No help; nothing would do them good but change of place and change of diet. We could not carry them out across the snow. This was dreadful. You could not have seen these strong, brave men stricken there, helpless, dying day by day, without hope, and been silent. Sad! fearful.

There were six of them, and the worst case in the six was that of the man with the leather nose, all brought together, all lying looking helplessly, sadly into each other's faces, thinking of other faces, other scenes, in other lands. At last an old sailor suggested, as a last resort, a remedy. He had seen a ship's crew saved in some lands in the tropics. We would try that. It was to place the men, stripped nude as nature, up to the chin in the earth, and leave them there through the night, till the loose and warm rich soil should draw the poison from their bodies.

There was reason in this. Besides, we had some evidence that it would save our men; for once, when a party of Indians attacked us, we won the fight, and, following them a little way, found a wounded Indian buried up to the eyes in the earth. They had done this in the hope of saving him, to try and heal his wound, and they are good physicians.

We dug six pits in the shadow of a pine, in the loose and warm alluvial soil; and there, as the sun went down, we stood the men up to the chin, and filled the earth in about them.

It was a lovely moonlight night, balmy and peaceful as a paradise. Not a sound save the doleful howl of a wolf in the crags above. Even in this condition the grim Russian was the centre of interest. But he was as silent as helpless. His head inclined to one side, and rested on the loose, warm soil beside him. His hand was half hidden in the earth.

Oregon Jake was there, assisting as well as he might, in his awkward and loose way, in the singular experiment and effort to save the lives of the stricken men.

But he was not gifted with any special gravity of bearing, and the grotesque picture before him, with all its sadness, had its comical feature.

He went up to Ginger and began to talk, as he looked now and then at the Russian over his shoulder. He half laughed as he did so.

The buried man heard him, lifted his head with an effort, and cried out, in a ghostly, graveyard voice:

"Knock him down, Ginger! Knock him down!"

Ginger, true to his helpless friend, knocked him down on the spot.

Again the feeble head of the helpless man settled over on the soft soil. He closed his eyes with the most perfect satisfaction, and then smiled till his white teeth looked like the entire roof to a miniature cemetery.

After a while the tired miners began to retire, and, with a silent prayer for the success of the experiment, left it to time. The invalids were cheerful, and, now with a little hope, chatted gayly enough together, but looked strange beyond description—the six shaggy heads just bursting through the earth, like Banquo's, three in a row, in the fitful moonlight. It looked like men rising from the earth and coming up to judgment. Their voices sounded weird and ghostly, too, as of another world. After awhile one by one they fell asleep, and all was still save the howling of the wolf on the bluff above. I grew frightened like. I think the others did too. And one by one we stole away and left them there, as the night went on, and sought our bunks inside the cabins, and threw us down in our clothes, and slept. It was an experiment for life or death.

What a strange stupor overcomes men sometimes at night who have been hard at work all day. Singular that we should have left those six men there at midnight in the black shadows, with only here and there a ray of moonlight to relieve the scene. Strange that we could not keep awake.

The experiment was a failure. The wolves came down in the night and ate off every head level with the ground.

Vienna's Fire Department.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

There was an alarm of fire on Saturday, and the whole fire department of Vienna was out, but as we could neither see smoke nor hear of any damage, it was probably a trifling affair. The fire brigade are government officers, and some of them are mounted and appear in very fine uniforms. The small hand-engines, about half the size of our old hand-machines, with side levers, drawn by horses, were driven rapidly through the streets, a shrill brass horn being blown to warn all vehicles to move out of the way. The firemen are also carried to the fire in a species of omnibus, that they may be fresh for work on reaching the ground. The amount of property destroyed here by fire per annum is said to be extremely small, a gentleman who has spent a year in Vienna informing me that he has not heard of a house having been burned out during that time, though there has been slight damage to houses. The houses are so nearly fire-proof that it is difficult to convey fire from one room to another, all division walls of rooms being of brick, not less than twelve to sixteen inches thick, and all the stairways from the cellar to the roof solid stone. The consequence is that the flames spread slowly, and the firemen, reaching the ground very rapidly, are soon able to subdue them. The steam fire-engine is not known here.

We visited one of the fire-engine stations yesterday, of which there are seven in the city, and the officer in charge took great pains to explain the whole system, and to show us the apparatus, which he seemed to regard as perfection. There are three classes of engines, one for large fires, one for small, and the other for chimneys; and three sets of officers, who are called out when their apparatus is ordered out by means of telegraph wires to their houses. When the fire is on the first floor, they take with them hogsheads of water, on wheels, to be used with buckets, the city being but poorly supplied with water. The engines closely resemble the small side-lever machines used in New York thirty years ago, but are considerably smaller, being roughly built, without a particle of ornament, and painted a solemn black. They had twelve horses in the stable, all harnessed, ready for use, and the men all being in the building. They are required each to spend an hour per day in gymnastic exercises. The ladders and fire-escapes are very good, but the whole establishment looked to us very primitive. The telegraph system is very complicated, and they use no alarm-bells, as the men are always on hand. We explained to them our system of districts, and alarm-boxes on the telegraph-poles, but they require the police officers to run to the nearest station and give the alarm. The elaborate iron telegraph-poles running through the city, and carrying eighty-four wires, I was informed, are for the exclusive use of the fire department.

"Czar."

The etymology of the word *czar* is in question again in Europe, owing to a dispute the Shah of Persia is said to have had with some learned Russians. The Shah inclines to the opinion that the title is a derivative of *shah*. The origin of the word has been under discussion before. Some identify it with the termination *sar*, as it appears in the names of the old Assyrian kings, such as Phalassar or Na-Copolassar, while others hold the well-known Cæsar theory. The title in Russia is of comparatively late adoption. Until the sixteenth century the Governors of the various provinces were know as Grand Dukes. The title of Samodershez (autocrat) was first assumed in 1505, and Ivan II. was crowned Czar in 1547. The word *khan* is, no doubt, the same as *king*. The Russian form of the title, *tsarj*, is closer in its resemblance to *shah*, but it is more than likely that all are derivatives in common from the same primitive root.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Herkimer County Dairy Market.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., July 5, 1873.—The occurrence of the national holiday this week, in addition to a rather weak market, has made trade dull. The delivery of farm dairies was less than usual, and sales were made at 10½c to 11c for poor to common grades, and from 11½c to 12c for fair to extra fine.

The offerings from factories, it is estimated, were from 7,000 to 9,000 boxes, and there was a very strong effort among buyers to get prices down ½c below last week's sales. This was not wholly effected, and, as holders were very firm, the rates paid were nearly up to those of last week. About 5,000 boxes changed hands, exclusive of those sent forward on commission. We give the leading transactions as follows: Bates, 128 boxes at 12¼c; Brochett's Bridge, 130 at 13c; Cold Brook, 36 at 13c; Cold Spring, 55 at 13c; Cook & Ives, 150 at 13c; Cold Creek, 75 at 13¼c; Countryman, 180 at 12¾c; Gem Creek, 80 at 12¾c; Dairy Hill, 72 at 12¾c; Danube Cold Spring, 50 at 12¾c; Eatonville, 200 at 13c; Empire Childar, 60 at 12¾c; Fairfield Association, 165 at 12¾c; North Fairfield, 13c; Old Fairfield, 250 at 13c; Flat Creek, 90 at 13c; Florida, 40 at 12¾c; Foster, 92 at 12¾c; Herkimer, 164 at 12¾c; Herkimer Union, 134 at 12¾c; Herkimer County Central, 97 at 13c; J. D. Ives, 318 at 13c; Keys, 96 at 12¾c; Klock & Nellis, 60 at 13c; Manheim, 56 at 13¼c; Manheim Centre, 128 at 13c; Manheim Turnpike, 103 at 12¾c; Minaville, 85 at 12¾c; Middleville, 235 at 13c; Newport, 60 13¾c; Newville, Association, 175—sold conditionally at 13¾c—terms reported withdrawn after close of market and sold at 13c; Osgood, 105 at 12¾c; Paine's Hollow, 105 at 13c; Perryville, 110 at 12¾c; Root, 139 at 13c; Old Salisbury, 130 at 13c; Shell's Bush, 80 at 12¾c; Small's Bush, 87 at 12¾c; M. S. Smith, 50 at 12¾c; Smith Creek, 125 at 13c; St. Johnsville, 137 at 12¾c; Stratford & Salisbury, 109 at 13c.

At the Utica City market, from 3,000 to 4,000 boxes are reported to have been sold. The bulk went at 12¾@13c, while one or two extreme fancy lots went at 13¼c.

Butter comes in sparingly at Little Falls, and sales were made this week at 25c to 28c, and fancy lots for home consumption went at 30c.

Last week one of the largest weekly shipments of cheese from New York to Europe was made, the amount being 90,196 boxes.

Considerable rain has fallen in Herkimer this week, which has improved pastures, and helps to keep grass on meadows from wasting away. Some farmers are beginning to harvest the crop.

Weekly Review of the Albany Live Stock Market.

WEST ALBANY, July 5—6 p. m.—BEEVES—As previously intimated, this week's market has proved very unfavorable to the holders of stock. From the opening to the close, the market has ruled dull and irregular, with dragging sales and steady depression in values. At the opening of the market on Thursday there was a small attendance of local and country buyers, and but one or two Eastern dealers. On the following days there was a slight increase in the number of buyers, most of them indifferent purchasers. On Saturday, notwithstanding a large number of Eastern dealers were present, the market ruled still duller and more irregular. Very little business was done. Buyers demanded ruinous concessions on the part of holders, which being refused they still held off, confident of purchasing all they needed on commission. The supply this week has been 2,000 head larger than last week, and far in advance of the limited demand. The average quality is much inferior to last week, with a decidedly meagre number of "tops" and extras. At the opening on Thursday prices realized showed a decline of ¼ to ½c per lb from last week's ruling. The market continued to droop, closing dull and irregular at ½c per lb live weight reduction on all grades. The highest price obtained was 6½c for extra Illinois steers averaging 1,300 lbs. Stockers not wanted. Medium weight cattle have ruled very irregular in price. A large number of cattle remain in the pens to-day—about 75 loads. A large portion of these are to be shipped to Brighton to-morrow on commission.

The following are the prices this week: Premium, $6.62; extra, $6.25@6.50; first quality, $5.75@6.00; second, $5.00@5.50; third, $4.50@5.00; inferior, $4.00@4.50.

MILCH COWS—This branch of the trade has ruled dull. Sales of a few head to local dealers were reported at last week's prices.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts large, much larger than the demand, and sales slow at unfavorable prices for holders. The range of values is wide, and buyers can obtain stock at almost their own prices. To-day the pens contained a large number still unsold. We quote sheep at 4@5½c per lb; lambs at 8@11c.

HORSES—Receipts continue large, but a goodly number have gone through in first hands, the demand here being very limited. Very little business has been done this week.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, July 5—6 p. m.—Consols—Money, 92¾; account, 92¾. American securities unchanged.

Petroleum—Refined, 13¼. Linseed oil, £33 15s@£34.

PARIS, July 5.—Rentes, 56f 35c.

LIVERPOOL, July 5—6 p. m.—Cotton quiet and steady. Uplands, 8¾d; Orleans, 9¼d. Sales of 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales; American, 6,000 bales. Cotton to arrive dull. September and October delivery at Savannah and Charleston, 8 15-16d; July and August not below; low middlings, 8 9-16; September delivery of New Orleans, 8⅞d. Sales of new crop shipped from Savannah and Charleston in July were made yesterday at 8 1-76d.

Provisions—Pork, 63s. Cheese, 64s. Lard, 39s 3d. Bacon, 39s 6d for short rib middles.

Spirits—Petroleum, 10⅞s.

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, July 5.—There was a limited business in wool, owing to the small stock. The excitement in consequence of the recent purchase at the West caused the withdrawal of some of the leading buyers, and the prospect of an immediate improvement in prices is not encouraging. Sales of Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana fleeces were made at 45@50c; unwashed Kentucky combing, 42@45c; tub, 52@55c; scoured, 65@67½c; unwashed, 32½@35½c; superfine and extra pulled, 35@55c.

The Produce Markets.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and weak; superfine, $3.75@4.00; extra, $4.25@4.50; State, Ohio, and Indiana, extra family, $7.25@7.75. Wheat very dull; red, $1.60@1.68; white, $1.67. Rye unchanged. Corn firm; yellow, 66@57c. Oats active; white, 44@48c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 12¾@12½c; refined, 18½c.

WHISKY—Dull at 92½@93c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 5.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; XXX, $6.00@7.00; family, $8.50@9.50. Corn advancing; mixed, 58c; white scarce at 60@61c. Oats dull at 40½c. Bran easier at 65@66c.

HAY—Quiet; prime easter at $20.00@21.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer at $17.12½@17.25. Dry salt meats firm; shoulders, 15¼@15½c. Bacon firmer at 8¾c; clear rib, 10¼c; clear, 10¾c. Hams, 15@15½c. Lard—Choice in demand; choice required in tcs at 8½c; keg, 10c.

GROCERIES—Sugar and molasses—No movement.

WHISKY—Dull. Louisiana, 93c; Cincinnati, 95c.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, July 5.—PASSED DOWN—Propellers Thomas Scott, Bristol, Potomac, Vanderbilt, Fountain City, Philadelphia, Pacific, Burlington and barges, Howard and barges, Holland and barges, Concord and barges; barks Arabia, Jane, Belle, Kate Darley, Oneonta, Unadilla, Clyde; schrs Schuylkill, Narragansett, F. B. Gardner, E. Dond, Exile, Collingwood, Magellan, Grace Murray, Laura Belle, Osborne, Crosthwaite, E. B. Blake, J. G. Richardson, Orient, Grenada, Lena Johnson, Phelps, Oriental, Jessie, Albatross, H. P. Baldwin, Wm. Howe, Chenango, Queen of the North, Lucy Clark, S. A. Wood, Cuyahoga, Mary Collins, Tilden Gifford, George Wren, Sunrise, Powhattan, Butcher Boy, Folger.

PASSED UP—Prop East Saginaw, Burnum, Kewanee, St. Louis, Badger State, Pittsburgh and barges, Belle Cross and barges, Isaac May and barges, Tuttle and barges; bark Favorite; schrs Thomas Ferry, Mediator, Typo, Marengo, Iroquois, Melrose, Maumee Valley, John Wesley, Edward Hutchinson, St. Andrew.

WIND—Southwest.

DETROIT, Mich., July 5—Evening.—PASSED DOWN—Props Milwaukee, Fred Kelley and barge, Mendota and barges, N. Mills and barges, Glasgow and barges; barks Watson, Monitor, Van Valkenburgh; schrs Fleetwing, Oliver Culver, Graton, Sawyer, J. O. King, Monterey, Owasco, Maderia, Ogden, Lake Forest, City of Painesville, Yankee Blade, Philo Scoville, Hubbard, Cambridge, M. J. Wilcox.

PASSED UP—Props Canisteo, Montana, Bay City and barges, Rose and barges, Java, Young America, Araxes, Arctic; bark Racine; schrs Thomas Sheldon, Harvest Home, Southwest, New Dominion, Pelican, H. J. Webb, A. B. Moore.

WIND—Southwest.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., July 6.—PASSED DOWN—Props Scotia, Cuba, D. W. Powers, Nebraska, Brooklyn, Shickluna, Toledo, Lady Franklin, Estabrook and barges, Mayflower and barges, Superior and barges, Tempest and barges; barks Naiad, C. K. Nims; schrs Wagstaff, Couch, Turner & Keller, Triumph, M. Williams, Smith & Post, Anandale, Pandora, City of the Straits, Lillie Parsons, Ætna, H. Alexandria, Middlesex, Harvest Queen, Alva Bradley, Ontario, Wm. Shupe, York State, R. C. Crawford, Delaware, Maxwell, Davidson, Penfield, Fred Morse, D. P. Dobbins, Mather, Brightie.

PASSED UP—Props City of New York, Roanoke, Fay, Sheldon, Moore and barges, Dubuque and barges, China; bark Nelson; schrs Amoskeag, Antelope, Willis, Keller, Skylark, Swallow, Hippogriff, L. W. Perry, Azov, Pathfinder, Malaal, Abbie Andrews, C. P. Williams, City of Sheboygan, American Union, Sam Flint, Jamaica.

WIND—Southwest.

Illinois River and Canal News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., July 6.—The stmr Katie departed this morning, towing the new canal-boat Pallas, loaded with lumber and lath for Chillicothe, and the W. T. Rockwood, with lumber for Peoria. The Pallas, with lumber and salt for Chillicothe, and the Cuban, with lumber and shingles for LaSalle and Peru, passed out of the canal. Eleven feet of water on the mitersill of Lock 15. River rising fast.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Discipline the Liver.

The liver is truly an "unruly member." Sometimes it is torpid and secretes too slowly; at other times it is unnaturally active and sends forth a perfect freshet of bile. Regulate this organ with Hostetter's Bitters, not with calomel or blue mass. Mineral excitants, in stimulating the liver, poison the blood, and their ultimate effect is terrible. The Bitters, on the other hand, have a vitalizing and purifying, as well as a stimulating effect. They not only regulate the flow of bile, but infuse new life into the whole system. A good appetite and perfect digestion, a regular, natural habit of body, a sound condition of the nervous system, vivacity of spirits, increased bodily strength and power of endurance, and refreshing sleep, are among the blessings they promote. The temperature of summer is a severe tax upon the digestive and secretive organs, and the Bitters are never more indispensable than at this period of the year.

Dutcher's Lightning Fly Killer

Sweeps all before it. Bogus imitations are being crowded off. Look out for them. Ask for Dutcher's, the old original article, and take no other.

ON THE BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, DINNER AND SUPPER TABLE,
LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce
IS INDISPENSABLE.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York,
Agents for the United States.

DRESS GOODS.

CARSON,
PIRIE & CO.,
MADISON AND PEORIA-STS.,
In order to close out their Summer Stock, offer at
GREAT REDUCTIONS
Llama Lace Shawls and Jackets,
Blk and Striped Grenadines,
Summer Silks,
Japanese Silks and Poplins,
Spring and Summer Dress Goods,
Suiting Linens,
French Printed Organdies,
French and English Prints,
White Dress Goods,
Parasols and Silk Umbrellas,
Summer Hosiery and Underwear.

The reductions made in prices of these Goods is considerable, and well worthy the attention of buyers who care for
BARGAINS.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

Warren Range
First Premium
Am. Ins. 1871.
Double Elevated Oven, Warming Closet, Broiling Door, Fender Guard, Dumping and Shaking Grate, Direct Draft.
FULLER, WARREN & CO.,
Manufacturers, Troy, N. Y.
BRANCH HOUSES—New York, Cleveland and Chicago.

DIAMOND & RUBY FURNACES.
JAMES A. LAWSON, Patentee.
For Heating Churches, School Houses, Public Buildings and Private Residences.
FULLER, WARREN & CO.,
Manufacturers, Troy, N. Y.
BRANCH HOUSES—New York, Cleveland and Chicago.

STEWART STOVES.
1873 Pattern.
FOR SALE BY
FULLER, WARREN & CO.,
58 and 60 Lake-st., Chicago.
Also a full assortment of Stoves.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
THE
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE
Now occupies its New Office, Corner of
Madison and Dearborn-sts.
E. MAYNARD, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Real Estate.

By order of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, sealed proposals will be received until the 15th of July, 1873, at the hour of noon, at the office of the Clerk of said Board, in the old Court-House, for the sale of real estate containing in one body not less than one nor more than five acres adjoining each other, situated within the following described limits: Bounded on the north by Kinzie-st., South Branch of the Chicago River on the east, Twenty-second-st. on the south, and California-av. on the west. The said proposals to state the price per acre for cash. The Committee reserve the right to reject any and all bids. Proposals to be addressed to Committee on Hospital Board of Commissioners of Cook County, and indorsed "Proposals for Real Estate."

THOS. LONERGAN,
JOHN HERTING, } Committee on Hospital.
JOHN JONES.

HOTELS.

Barnum's Hotel,
BROADWAY, CORNER TWENTIETH-ST., NEW YORK.

This Hotel is now finished and ready for guests. It is complete with all modern improvements and conveniences. Rooms en suite and single. Private Parlors, Bath Rooms, Otis Brothers' latest improved Elevator, and in close proximity to all the Places of Amusement and Dry Goods Palaces. Mr. A. S. BARNUM, for many years connected with the management of Barnum's Hotel, Baltimore, takes an active department in the management of the house; and will be pleased to see his old friends and acquaintances. The other departments of the house are under the management of I. N. GREEN, formerly of [illegible], Ohio, late of New York, and FREEMAN and ROBT. C. BARNUM, of Barnum's Hotel, St. Louis, Mo. ON AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
BARNUM & GREEN.

MONEY AND COMMERCE

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 5.

Matters are extremely quiet in the local money market. The three days' recess of the Board of Trade helps to make the summer stagnation of business more apparent. Almost the only feature worthy of note in local finances is the fact that the accumulation of funds is making more demand for local stocks. The two principal horse-railway stocks, and also the stocks of several of the leading commercial and savings banks have paid from 20 to 25 per cent per annum on the par for several years past. As a rule, the earnings of all such stocks in Chicago have been larger this year than usual, and in the present abundance of money, when loans at 8 per cent for 60 days are considered desirable, it would be strange if the prospect of such dividends did not attract capital to investment in the stocks at high premiums.

New York exchange is steady at 25c per $1,000 premium.

There is scarcely any currency going to the country.

Messrs. Adam Smith & Son, proprietors of the Swansea Silver Smelting Works, in this city, made a shipment to New York to-day of 149 silver bricks, mainly the product of the last ten days' operations of their furnaces. The 149 bricks contained 47,342 ounces of silver, and 5,000 ounces of gold, the total value of which was $76,000.

The National Bank of Commerce, of this city, has declared a 2½ per cent dividend for the quarter ending July 1. On July 4, the bank moved into its new office, southwest corner of Madison and Dearborn.

The following were the clearings of the Chicago banks for the week:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$4,266,929.46	$429,726.79
Tuesday	4,677,263.50	522,309.92
Wednesday	5,178,024.09	555,908.93
Thursday	4,905,993.09	541,364.85
Friday (Holiday)	.....	.....
Saturday	5,161,076.26	398,116.56
Total	$24,089,276.30	$2,268,506.96
Corresponding week last year	23,837,847.68	2,486,655.95

The following quotations of local stocks are furnished by Messrs. Hammond & Gage:

	Bid.	Asked.
First National Bank	155	...
Third National Bank	135	...
Fifth National Bank	125	...
Commercial National Bank	140	...
Merchants' National Bank	200	...
German National Bank	127	130
Northwestern National Bank	220	...
Corn Exchange National Bank	115	122
City National Bank	145	...
Cook County National Bank	105	107½
National Bank of Illinois	112	...
National Bank of Commerce	101ex-div	...
Chicago City Railway	155	160
West Division Railway	...	180
North Division Railway	...	100
Pullman Palace Car	113	115
Elgin Watch Company	107½	...
Chicago Gas Light and Coke Company	113	115
Chamber of Commerce	96	97½
Traders' Insurance Company	98	100

SALES.

$4,000 Cook County National Bank at 106.
$8,300 Chicago City Railway at 155
$6,000 Chicago Gas Light, and Coke at 113.
$1,000 Traders' Insurance at 100.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, July 5.—The bank statement shows a considerable gain in reserve, but the gain is entirely in specie, legal-tenders showing a decrease of $961,000. The percentage of reserve to the total liabilities is 31 77-100 per cent for the National Banks, and 29 41-100 per cent for the State banks, and 31 67-100 per cent for the banks as a whole.

The Assistant Treasurer paid out to-day $300,000 on account of interest and in redemption of 5-20 bonds.

The following is the bank statement:

Loans, increase	$5,379,200
Specie, increase	5,389,900
Legal-tenders, decrease	961,000
Deposits, increase	8,322,600
Circulation, decrease	35,200

To-day was a holiday in Wall street, so far as new business was concerned. The Stock and Gold Exchanges were closed, and nearly all the brokers' offices were closed, but the bankers had to keep open for the payment of drafts. The Government offices and banks were also open, the day not being a legal holiday.

The specie shipments to-day were $248,000, of which $150,000 was in silver bars.

REAL ESTATE.

The most unfavorable thing that can be said about real estate is that speculation is not as active as it was two months ago. There is, however, nothing unusual in this. Business always gets dull in the summer, and, on the other hand, a comparison with last year shows that there is not only more business being done now than at this time last summer, but confidence in the prosperity of the city, the increase of its trade, the increase of population, and the extension of the suburbs, is even stronger than then, and the amount of capital coming from abroad for investment in real estate is larger. This is not entirely money from older States in the East, but comes in small sums as well as large ones from dozens of towns and cities in the West—many of them west of this city. When the capital of a business man in one of the Western town or cities grows disproportionate to the scope of his local business, he puts a portion of the surplus in Chicago real estate as the safest investment and surest to pay a profit that the West affords. Thus the surplus capital not only of the Eastern but of some of the Western States, is steadily concentrating here to make Chicago the metropolis of the West. Many of our own citizens who are interested in real estate values fix their attention exclusively upon what is being done by a few speculators here in Chicago, and wonder how they get along and get rich, overlooking the important fact that the rise in values is not the mere delusive effect of the said speculators buying and selling from and to each other, but the result of the steady investment of capital by citizens of other places, who are far enough from the city to be able to form a more unbiased opinion of its prospects than many who are in the midst of its excitements and jangles about hot corn, railroad freights, new railroad routes, new suburban towns, etc., etc.

SUBURBAN LANDS.

The greatest activity in this class of property continues to be in two general directions: westward on both sides the Galena Division of the Northwestern Railroad, as far as Harlem, and southward along the various lines of railroad that converge at Englewood, Washington Heights, Cornell, and South Chicago. As instances of what is being done in the way of improvements and sales of land along the principal line of

WESTWARD EXTENSION

it may be mentioned that since spring about a dozen houses have been built in the district one-quarter mile square next south of the new Northwestern car-shops. Two of the principal buildings of the Northwestern Company's shops are now about complete, and the foundations of four more are laid and will be completed next spring. Lots surrounding the shops are being sold at from $30 to $50 per front foot, and mechanics who are buying them intend to build and make permanent homes there. One year ago, the entire tract included in Section 10 was an open prairie with scarcely an indication of improvement of any kind, and could have been bought for from $2,000 to $2,500 per acre. As shown by the present sales of lots, the value of the same land now is from $5,000 to $7,000 per acre.

A tract of ten acres on Madison street, one mile and three-quarters west of Central Park, was sold a year ago for $1,200 per acre; was sold a few months afterwards at $1,600 per acre; and subsequently at $1,800 per acre. It was sold again, ten days or so ago, at $2,600 per acre.

Another tract of ten acres at Oak Park, nearly opposite the Universalist Church, which was sold Oct. 1, 1871, for $1000 per acre, was sold again last week by Messrs. Snyder & Lee for $1,800 per acre. It is true that the land between the stations on the railroad, as far out as Harlem, has not advanced as much as at the stations, where the conveniences of quick transit to and from the city are building up suburban towns, but the above instances are a fair index of the advance in values at the half a dozen stations on the six miles of road from Central Park to Harlem.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS

is, however, the place where there is probably the greatest activity in the sales of land just at present. Aside from the facts that it is a beautiful place, and that it has the advantage of quick and frequent suburban trains to the Michigan Southern depot, which is only a few blocks from the business centre of the city, the improvement of the harbor of South Chicago, and the probability that a portion of the tonnage and manufacturing business now done along Chicago River must eventually find new quarters at South Chicago adds value to the land at Washington Heights as one of the nearest places for a good class of residences. The Rock Island Railroad Company are now building a track from Washington Heights to South Chicago, and will probably complete it within sixty days. It is expected that this track will afford a transit to South Chicago for freight cars of all the railroads running southward and southwestward from the city. This would not only facilitate the shipment of lumber from South Chicago to all parts of the West and Southwest, but will furnish transportation for coal from the coal-fields of Indiana and Illinois to the new harbor.

"INSIDE PROPERTY."

We hear of no large transactions in either business or residence property within two miles of the Court-House. A great many lots are being sold to parties who will build on them and occupy them for homes, but they are mainly beyond a limit of two miles from the Court-House. Notwithstanding the strong probability that houses will be scarce and rents high next fall and next spring, there are comparatively few blocks of good medium dwellings being erected in any part of the city.

NORTH DEARBORN STREET.

Francis P. Peabody has broken ground for his fine residence on the northwest corner of Dearborn and Division streets. He proposes to invest about $50,000 as "fixed capital" in this home enterprise.

Henry A. Towner and W. D. Kerfoot are building an elegant block of residences of Lake Superior brown stone, on Dearborn, between Maple and Elm streets.

A similar block is being erected by Carmichael & Phillips on the same street, between Elm and Oak streets.

Mr. C. H. McCormick has just completed another building, known as the "McCormick Block," on the southeast corner of Randolph and Dearborn, which is of the same dimensions, style, finish, and for very much the purposes as his "Reaper Block," corner of Clark and Washington. Both buildings are among the very best of the city, and cost about $200,000 each.

SUMMARY OF TRANSFERS FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban property transferred during the week ending Saturday, July 5. City property: Number of sales, 146; consideration, $678,377. North of city limits: Number of sales, 4; consideration, $16,750. South of city limits: Number of sales, 27; consideration, $180,828. West of city limits: Number of sales, 1; consideration, $1,600. Total sales, 178. Total consideration, $878,055.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 5.

There was no regular trading in produce circles to-day, and very little that was irregular. The Board of Trade had adjourned over from Thursday evening to Monday, and a rule recently adopted prevents the Board from recognizing trades made during such an interval of adjournment. Hence there was no disposition to do business, though several operators gathered on the sidewalk in the morning, and talked over crop prospects, and the probable prices of Monday.

The only business reported was the charter of three vessels to carry out 21,000 bu wheat, 42,500 bu corn, and 35,000 bu oats at 6c for corn to Buffalo; and two or three trades in wheat at $1.14⅝@1.14¾ seller July. The latter are not necessarily binding on the parties unless ratified on Monday, and we therefore reproduce the quotations of 5 o'clock Thursday afternoon, as follows:

Highwines steady at 88c bid, and 89c asked, per gallon.

Lake freights quiet and strong at 6c for corn, and 6½c for wheat, by sail to Buffalo.

Provisions quiet and strong at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller July, $14.90@15.00; do seller August, $15.15@15.25; do seller September, $15.50@15.60; do seller December, $13.25@13.75; lard, cash or seller July, $7.95@8.00; do seller August, $8.15@8.25; summer do, 7⅜. Sweet pickled hams, quoted at 10@12½c. Dry salted meats quotable at 6⅛@6⅜c for shoulders; 8⅝@8⅞c for short ribs; and 8⅞@8⅞c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 6⅝@7c. English meats, 8⅝@8⅝c for short ribs; 8⅞@9c for short clear. Bacon is quoted at 7⅛c for shoulders; 9⅛c for clear ribs; 9⅛c for short clear; and 13@15c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $27.00@28.50. City tallow, 7⅛@7⅝c; grease quotable at 5⅛@6⅛c.

Flour quiet and unchanged, at the following range of prices:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 7.00 @10.00
Red winter extras	6.50 @ 8.00
Good to choice spring extras	6.00 @ 6.50
Low to medium	4.62½@ 6.00
Minnesota (patent)	8.00 @10.50
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.25 @ 7.50
Spring superfines	2.50 @ 4.50
Rye flour	4.00 @ 4.25
Bran	8.50 @ 9.00

Wheat quiet and rather weak, at $1.15⅛ for cash No. 2 spring; $1.15⅛@1.15⅜ for seller the month; $1.12⅝@1.12⅞ seller August; $1.07⅛ seller September; $1.28 for No. 1 spring; $1.08 for No. 3 do, and 89c for rejected do.

Corn active and steady at 34½c seller the month; 37⅝@37⅝c seller August; 38⅝@39⅛c seller September; 34⅛c for new receipts of No. 2, and 33c for rejected.

Oats steady at 28⅛c for seller the month, or seller August, and 27⅛@27⅛c seller September.

Rye quiet at 61c asked for No. 2, and 60⅛c bid.

Barley inactive, and entirely nominal at previous prices. We quote No. 2 at 55@60c, No. 3 at 36@40c, and rejected at 25@30c—the inside at the Rock Island Elevator, and the outside at the other houses.

The following is the record of inspection of grain this morning, covering all grain inspected in or out since Thursday morning at 10 o'clock:

Inspected in: 177½ cars wheat; 157½ cars corn; 8,700 bu No. 2 do and 16,500 bu rejected do, by canal; 57½ cars oats; 55,000 bu rejected do, by canal; 9½ cars rye. Total (402 cars), 241,000 bu.

Inspected out: 766 bu No. 1 spring; 62,659 bu No. 2 do; 1,671 bu no grade do; 9,861 bu No. 1 corn; 58,961 bu No. 2 do; 6,025 bu rejected do; 3,101 bu no grade do; 136,855 bu No. 2 oats; 15,066 bu rejected do; 745 bu No. 2 rye; 366 bu rejected do.

HOT CORN.

It was stated this morning that the schooner Swallow arrived at Buffalo on the 2d, and unloaded the cargo of corn which had been taken from the Northwestern Elevator in this city. It was very hot. We state this as an interesting item of news; but, lest too much advantage should be taken of it, we take the liberty of calling attention to the fact that a great deal of corn has been shipped out from Chicago in a condition that did not justify its being posted, and was found to be hot when unloaded from vessel or car.

Apropos of this we find the following in the Buffalo *Courier* of the 3d inst.:

The facilities for drying grain at this port are very extensive; as it is estimated that *seventy thousand bushels* can be handled and dried every twenty-four hours. This fact is worthy the attention of our Western merchants.

This means that the Buffalo people can dry 70,000 bu of corn per day after it has become hot in Chicago, and allowed to heat still further during the lake passage. How much grain they could handle per day before it begins to heat, and cure it so that it could not heat, is not stated. It is a legitimate inference that if we had the same drying facilities that exist at Buffalo, we need have no such a thing as hot corn, and none of the demoralization which occurs here before and after the act of posting. With such facilities there would be no refusal to take grain into store on the ground that it was slightly warm, leaving it to be sold on track at less than the cost of transportation to this city. In other words, we should have a market which, however much it might be excited by corners, would never be depressed by cries of "hot corn" to an extent that involves a loss of more than a million dollars to grain-owners every time such cry is raised.

We repeat, from a previous issue, that ere long it will become an imperative necessity to furnish the means of keeping grain in smaller parcels than now, and of drying it when not fit to store, the penalty for neglect to do this being a loss of our trade in grain.

Our warehouses ought to be constructed with at least a considerable portion of the space of each devoted to bins, holding about 1,200 bu, which would provide for two car loads of oats, or three of other grain. With such an arrangement, each man's property could be kept separated in all desired cases, and any bin should be drawn upon only when the receipts were presented that were issued on receipt of the grain in that bin. It would then be comparatively easy to keep one parcel of grain from souring other grain which is held by innocent parties, and to preserve the identity of the separated parcels of grain, the loss of which is the grave evil that lies at the bottom of our inspection system. The only alternative to this will be the assumption by the warehouseman of responsibility for the condition of grain, the identity of which is lost. There is neither law nor equity in the present plan of taking in property, and so mixing it up with other property that the owner cannot follow and recover it (as an identical parcel); especially when he is held responsible for its condition. The whole thing is wrong, and nothing but the plea of an imperative necessity could have been accepted as a reason for continuing the abuse so long. That plea being an unsubstantial one, the evil should be abolished as speedily as possible. The inspection of grain would then be continued, as a commercial convenience, but it ought not to be conducted by the State; it should be placed in the hands of the men who own the grain, or their representatives. They are the only ones who have any right to dictate the terms of a process which was instituted solely for their mutual convenience.

It is not improbable that the grain-handling of Chicago in the not far-distant future will be conducted on a plan similar to that pursued in handling live stock in our city. The scattering of our warehouses has had a parallel in the several stock yards, which were abolished eight years ago, when the present Union Stock Yards were opened.

WOOL.

Walter Brown & Son, of New York, write as follow:

The wool market during the past thirty days has been free from any excitement whatever; the stock of fleeces going gradually into consumption, as the requirements of manufacturers necessitate small purchases, to bridge over until the arrival of the new clip.

The backwardness of the season throughout the entire country has been the occasion of considerable delay in getting wool ready for market, and we have consequently experienced a dearth of domestic wools, quite equal to the scarcity which existed two years ago. Holders, however, have avoided any speculative movement, preferring to close up last year's accounts before a new season begins, and the balance of old wool at the seaboard has been taken at ruling quotations, without demur on the part of either buyer or seller.

Advices from the interior report the shearing about over, and we are glad to learn that the wools are generally in much better condition than last year. As yet the growers are not generally ready to accept the low ideas of buyers, and we fear the latter, led astray by the present scarcity of fleeces in the East, which cannot be of long duration, will not keep clear of the excitement, which is so apt to prevail at the opening of a wool season. In fact, we hear of purchases already made in Ohio, at prices above what the prospects of the trade will justify.

There is considerable of last year's California wool, still unsold, which with the new spring-clip coming in, and the foreign wools now offering and to arrive, will act as a check on any speculative tendency in prices of domestic fleeces.

In the dry goods trade there is perhaps a better feeling on fine woolens, which are taken with more confidence by jobbers and clothiers, at figures which are apparently remunerative to the manufacturer. This would augur a more settled demand for the corresponding grades of fleece during the next few months, with a probable stability in values. On the other hand, low and medium goods are very dull and slow of sale, hence the same grades of wool are entirely neglected, with little prospect of improvement as the season advances.

CALIFORNIA PRODUCE.

The San Francisco *Market Review* says:

Wheat exports continue upon a liberal scale, a very small proportion of which is of the new crop; in fact, very little new grain has yet been marketed, nor is the current price sufficient to draw out supplies freely. The surplus of old yet remaining in this State and Oregon is large, greater than most estimates published. We are now in the midst of harvesting, although grain-cutting is not yet general in all parts of the State. It is, therefore, now impossible to state positively the yield of the cereal crops. It will, as we have before stated, be large, and the surplus for export may reach last year's aggregate. It is, however, too early to speak positively upon the subject, until more wheat has been threshed, and we see how much the actual yield is per acre.

The grain yield will be considerable and of good average quality. The wool crop is being rapidly marketed at fair prices. The product of the vine is more promising than could have been anticipated, the severe frosts of the spring doing less damage than was apprehended. Our fruit crops generally are very bountiful, and our markets filled with every seasonable variety. On every side we behold evidences of material progress.

There is at present but little animation in the market for imports. Stocks of leading staples are in considerable supply, and no disposition evinced to speculate. No large purchases made or making of cargo parcels of any sort or kind of goods, wares, or merchandise,—the trade seemingly supplied or content with purchasing simply for the supply of present needed wants. We do not believe that stocks as a whole are excessive or burdensome, and yet business outside of the jobbing fraternity is quiet. Wholesale dealers evidently prefer to have importers and commission merchants carry the stocks rather than be burdened with heavy loads of dead stock, with interest rates that speedily consume all the profits of their traffic. It would appear from late English advices that Liverpool merchants are getting sick of sending coal and other goods indiscriminately to this coast seeking a market, and have now commenced sending ships to California in ballast, hoping to get return wheat cargoes at rates that will pay them a profit on the round voyage.

SUGAR.

The New York *Bulletin* says:

The crop of sugar in Louisiana for the past season was 108,520 hhds. This is a decrease of 19,941 hhds on the yield of last year, and 36,361 less than the year preceding, while, compared with the large crop of 1861-'2,—the last raised with slave-labor,—it shows a falling off amounting to 350,890 hhds. The product of molasses also shows a decrease of over 10 per cent compared with last year. These figures show the difficulties with which the sugar-culture has to contend under the system of free labor—one of the few temporary disadvantages of emancipation. Were the system of compulsory labor to be perpetuated in Brazil and the Spanish West Indies, there can be little doubt that Louisiana—no longer able to compel the colored population to work in the cane swamps—would have to retire from this branch of cultivation. In Brazil, however, emancipation is in process of execution; in Porto Rico it has gone into effect; and yesterday we were informed by cable that the Spanish Government will present a bill for the immediate abolition of slavery in Cuba, and granting the same political privileges to the Colony as are enjoyed by the people of Spain. What may be the effect on the enormous sugar crop of the American Continent and its islands, flowing from this sweeping change in the labor system on which nine-tenths of the crop is dependent, is a most important question, demanding the most earnest consideration of those immediately connected with the sugar trade. The significance of the change to Louisiana, however, is no enigma. The plantations of that State will no longer have to compete on uneven terms with the unquestionable advantages which compulsory labor affords to its competitors in this most irksome of all branches of field labor; and the advantages the Louisiana planters will possess, in having the start of other countries in the management of emancipated laborers and in having a more intelligent and disciplined class of negroes, should enable them to recover rapidly much of the ground they have lost during the last eleven years in competing with Cuba and Brazil. The Louisiana sugar interest has only to hold on with a little patience, for the time of its recuperation is coming near.

THE PRODUCE MOVEMENT.

The *Journal of Commerce* gives the following as the receipts of certain articles of domestic produce at the port of New York for the first six months of the year:

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Ashes, brls	3,785	3,748	3,528
Breadstuffs.			
Flour, brls	1,525,738	1,225,697	1,534,788
Corn meal, brls	114,280	100,428	130,246
Wheat, bu	6,156,460	2,436,107	6,919,755
Rye, bu	50,594	231,075	265,281
Oats, bu	2,588,275	4,403,613	5,171,377
Barley and malt, bu	489,253	1,285,146	695,978
Peas, bu	83,024	154,490	84,683
Corn bu	8,609,894	15,343,024	6,870,011
Cotton, bales	560,717	353,870	482,371
Naval stores.			
Crude turpentine, brls	3,082	5,221	5,760
Sp'ts turpentine, brls	27,212	32,727	31,106
Rosin, brls	227,871	294,338	293,930
Tar, brls	12,303	21,546	25,396
Pitch, brls	396	1,410	1,150
Provisions.			
Pork, brls	150,193	105,485	97,960
Beef, pkgs	83,795	13,489	15,776
Cut meats, pkgs	110,952	231,070	364,631
Butter, pkgs	281,171	282,680	309,335
Cheese, pkgs	280,929	380,083	506,684
Lard, tcs and brls	136,827	239,227	263,661
Lard, kegs	12,486	13,904	17,418
Whiskey, brls	85,884	106,929	93,794

The following were the corresponding exports to foreign ports:

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Ashes—Pots, brls	987	1,100	893
Ashes pearls, brls	75	49	77
Beeswax, lbs	147,938	151,748	83,854
Breadstuffs.			
Wheat flour, brls	936,159	429,395	626,431
Rye flour, brls	1,804	2,431	3,510
Corn meal, brls	62,590	89,219	91,580
Wheat, bu	7,409,884	4,017,213	8,772,902
Rye, bu	34,919	341,528	191,522
Oats, bu	14,889	17,130	17,245
Barley, bu	81,797	22,656	19,226
Peas, bu	48,885	114,654	62,536
Corn, bu	4,076,608	10,923,384	8,241,082
Candles, boxes	27,274	24,541	29,307
Coal, tons	5,603	54,312	35,553
Cotton, bales	392,751	152,948	299,588
Hay, bales	15,453	14,891	17,312
Hops, bales	14,918	3,343	8,863
Naval stores.			
Crude turp., brls	308	827	19
Sprits turp., brls	5,491	9,616	9,567
Rosin, brls	178,006	255,723	232,806
Tar, brls	5,638	11,820	23,231
Pitch, brls	1,437	1,839	1,851
Oils—Whale, gals	156,370	10,313	3,176
Oils—Sperm, gals	289,609	278,463	286,365
Oils—Lard, gals	64,348	106,548	151,912
Oils—Linseed, gals	3,671	3,722	14,274
Provisions.			
Pork, brls	90,284	84,382	101,583
Beef, brls	29,787	28,365	20,364
Beef, tcs	62,504	24,932	36,179
Cut meats, lbs	44,048,487	137,955,622	227,050,276
Butter, lbs	2,527,423	2,143,274	1,530,406
Cheese, lbs	17,558,088	15,619,789	28,300,225
Lard, lbs	48,700,416	91,938,398	104,171,021
Rice, tcs	1	57	596
Rice, brls	5,292	9,696	12,590
Tallow, lbs	14,157,582	30,906,232	31,559,021
Tobacco, crude, pkgs	57,415	84,594	53,942
Tobacco, manf., lbs	4,190,340	4,163,440	3,977,830
Whalebone, lbs	261,429	16,707	126,352
Petroleum, gals	39,338,849	31,891,960	61,848,131

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 5.

ALCOHOL—Was nominally unchanged. We quote 94 per cent proof at $1.76@1.82.

BROOM-CORN—Was in continued good demand and firm. We repeat: No. 1 hurl, 8½@10c; No. 1 stock braid, 8½@7½c; No. 2 do, 5½@6½c; No. 3 do, 4½@5c; inside green, 5@6c; do red tip, 3½@4c; do pale and red, 3@4c.

BUTTER—This market presented the same general features as for a number of days past. The demand for good to choice qualities fully equals the supply, and the quoted prices are freely paid. Low grades, though to some extent neglected, are firm in sympathy with choice. We repeat our list: Strictly yellow, 18@21c; medium to good, 15@16c; inferior to common, 10@14c.

BAGGING—A fair movement in grain bags was witnessed, and standard brands were held with decided firmness, the tendency being upward. Other goods in the line were quiet and steady. We quote: Stark, 26½c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 35c; American, 31½c; Amoskeag, 31½c; Otter Creek, 33½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 19@21c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 28@29c; wool sacks, 65@67c.

BEANS—Were quiet. Strictly choice hand-picked navies would sell readily, but the offerings of such are extremely light. Common and fair grades are in ample supply. We quote: Navies, $2.50@2.60; prime medium, $2.40; common to fair beans, $1.25@2.00.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were in fair request at about the same range of prices, as follows: Stucco, $2.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.50@8.00 per brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 per brl; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.25 per brl; white sand, per brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $5.50@7.00; sewer brick, $8.00@10.00; Milwaukee pressed, $29.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00; Racine pressed, $25.00, del.; do common, $14.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@21.00; do common, $12.00@15.00; fire clay, per brl, $3.00@4.00.

CHEESE—In consequence of a further decline in the East and the continued dullness of trade, the cheese market again showed unmistakable signs of weakness, and as former prices were being liberally shaded, we drop our quotations a ½c all around, as follows: New York factory, 10½@11½c; Ohio factory, 8½@10c; Western factory, 8½@10c.

COAL—No changes were reported in the coal market. Interior dealers were ordering freely, but the local trade remains inactive. We repeat our quotations of yesterday, as follows: Lehigh, $10.00@10.50; Lackawanna, $9.00; Erie, $9.00; Briar Hill, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Indiana Cannel, $9.50; Indiana Block, $8.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.50; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—We continue to quote: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.35; lard tierces, $1.60@1.70; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 48@57c; pork staves, rough, $17.00@20.00; do, bucked, $20.00@25.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; sawed, do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $24.00@28.00; do bucked, $30.00@33.00; flour staves, $8.50@10.00; circle flour heading, 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—Met with a tolerably fair local inquiry at unchanged prices, or at 12@13c for strictly choice packages.

FEATHERS—Were dull and weak. We repeat: Prime to choice live geese feathers at 72@75c; jobbing prices, 80@83c; common to fair geese feathers, 25@60c; chicken, 6@7c. Sales include 8 sacks prime geese at 73c.

FISH—A slight reduction in box herring is noted, with which exception quotations are the same as for a week past. Stocks are still scant, but the scarcity is only temporary, liberal supplies being reported en route. Following are the prices: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $6.00@6.25; No. 2 do, $5.75@6.00; No. 1 trout, $5.25@5.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½ brl, $11.00@11.75; No. 1 bay, $9.50@9.75; No. 2 mackerel, ½ brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½ brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.95@2.00; summer-cured codfish, per 100 lbs, $7.00; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do, ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 28@30c; box herring, scaled, 33@35c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $9.00@9.50.

FRUITS AND NUTS—In the fruit market there were no changes worthy of note, except an advance of a ½c in prunes. Most descriptions were dull and easy, though none were quotably lower. Prices range as follows: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9½c; figs, drums, 11@14c; figs, box, 14½@16c; Turkish prunes, 12@13½c; raisins, $2.20@2.25; Zante currants, 6½@7c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 16@20c; Michigan do, 6@6½c; Western do, 4½@5½c; Southern do, 3½@5c; peaches, pared, 18@20c; peaches, halves, 6@6½c; do, mixed, 4½@5c; blackberries, 8½@8½c; raspberries, 40@41c; pitted cherries, 20@22c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@23c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 9½@10½c; pecans, 11@12c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 6@6½c.

GROCERIES—Under this head there were no new features to note. Trade continues slack, and the general market seems still to be lacking in strength. Sugars are moving more freely than any other article enumerated in the list, but they are not being held with any firmness, cut loaf, crushed and powdered, As and Bs being quoted "off" an ½c to-day. Following are the ruling rates:

BI CARB SODA—7½@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 32½@33½c; O. G. Java, 28@28½c; Java, No. 2, 26@26½c; fancy Rio, 24½@24½c; choice do, 23½@24c; prime Rio, 23½@23½c; good do, 23@23½c; common do, 22½@22½c; roasting do, 21@21½c; Singapore, 23½@24½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 24½@24½c; do, prime, 24@24½c; Maracaibo, 23½@23½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19½@20c; stearine, full weight, 14½@15c; do, short weight, 13½@14½c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8½c; Rangoon, 7½@7½c; Carolina, 8½@9c; Louisiana, 7½@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12½@12½c; crushed and powdered, 11½@11½c; granulated, 11½@11½c; A, standard, 10½@10½c; do, No. 2, 10½@10½c; B, 10½@10½c; extra C, 10½@10½c; C No. 2, 10@10½c; yellow C, 9½@10c; choice brown, 9½@10c; prime do, 9½@9½c; fair do, 9@9½c; choice molasses sugar, 9½@10c; fair do, 9@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9½@9½c; do prime, 9½@9½c; do, fair, 8½@9c; common, 7½@7½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, 70@73c; good sugar house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@88c; do prime, 73@78c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 25@26c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6½c; German mottled, 6½@6½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6½c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—The demand for lemons and oranges is lessened by the cooler weather, but prices are strong, from sympathy with New York. Small fruit was in fair supply and easy, the demand being moderate. We quote: Lemons, $15.00@18.00 per box. Oranges, $12.00@13.00 per box. Pineapples, $4.00 per doz. Bananas, $3.00@5.00 bunch. New apples, 50c@$1.00 per box. Strawberries, 10@30c. Raspberries, 10@15c; red, 35@40c; per bu, $3.50@5.00. Gooseberries, 10@12½c; $3.00@3.50 per bu. Cherries, 10c; $2.00@3.75 per case. Whortleberries, $5.50@6.00 per bu. Plums, 15@16c.

HOPS—There were no new features. Prices are nominal, at 25@45c for common to prime Western.

HAY—At the late reduction the market is steadier. The demand was again light, and, as for several weeks past, mainly confined to supplying local wants. We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $13.50@14.50; timothy, loose pressed, $13.00@13.50; prairie pressed, $9.00@10.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $13.00@14.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@11.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—No change was developed in this market. A small demand existed at the quotations following: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured, light, 10½@11c; do heavy, 9½@10c; part cured, 9½@11c; green calf, 15@15½c; veal kip, 12½c; dry calf, 24c; dry kip, 21c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry flint, 18@19c; long-haired kip, 10½@11c; deacon skins, 45@55c; grub-by, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—The condition of the market is substantially the same as for several weeks past. Following are the quotations:

Iron	4 @ 4 2-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6 @ 6 5-10	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6½ @ 7	rates
Norway iron	9 @ 9½c	
Norway nail rods	9½ @10c	℔ lb
German plow steel	11 @12c	℔ lb
English cast plow steel	12 @12½c	℔ lb
American tool steel	17½ @18c	℔ lb
Chrome tool steel	18 @20c	℔ lb
English tool steel	21½ @23c	rates
English spring steel	11 @12½	rates

LEATHER—Remains quiet and steady at former rates. Below are the quotations:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ℔ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ℔ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	65@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@ 27
Country upper	23@ 26
Collar, ℔ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@ 37
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.20@ 1.45
Kip	75@ 1.10
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.50
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.65

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Were in light request at the annexed prices:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.50; do, 12x12, $15.00; do, 14x20, $15.50; do, roofing, IC, $14.00; do, 20x28, $28.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slabs, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates; Russia iron, 22c; do No. 1 stained, 21c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 20 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 40c; planished copper, 46c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c; by car load, 7¼c.

NAILS—Continue easy at $4.87½ rates. We quote: 10@60d, per keg, $4.87½ rates; 8d do, $5.12½; 6d do, $5.37½; 4d do, $5.75; 3d do, $6.87½; 3d do fine, $7.87½; 2d do, $8.12½; clinch, $7.25.

NAVAL STORES—The average trade was experienced, former prices being sustained as follows: Manilla rope ℔ lb, 18@19c; sisal rope, ℔ lb, 16@17c; hemp sash cord, ℔ lb, 20@25c; marline, ℔ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ℔ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ℔ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ℔ brl, $6.00@7.00; tar, brl, $5.00@6.00.

OILS—Carbon was a ½c lower, declining to 18c. A reduction in whale of 1c is also noted. Other oils were reported steady and unchanged. We quote: Carbon, 18c; extra lard oil, 72c; No. 1, 67c; No. 2, 62c; linseed, raw, 97c; do boiled, $1.02; whale, 86c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 70c; straits, 75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 53@54c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 20c; naphtha, common, 16@17c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Prices range the same as for a fortnight past, where they are steadily held. We repeat our list as follows:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$11.00@11.50
Fancy brands	9.00@10.50

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montagne	14.50
American	11.50@12.00

COLORS.

Masury's railroad colors	11.50
Palace car colors, in cans	9.50@10.50@12.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50@ 3.75
English Ven. red	4.00
English orange mineral	15.50@16.00
Pittsburgh orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
English vermilion, per lb	1.40@ 1.45
Scarlet vermilion	23.00
Paris white	3.50@ 4.00
Whiting	2.00@ 2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½@3½c
In bladders	3½@4 c

POULTRY—The market was moderately supplied, and the demand only fair and entirely on local account. Chickens are quotable at $4.00@4.25 for old; spring do, $2.00@3.00.

POTATOES—New potatoes were in request at $4.00@5.00 per brl for choice offerings. Old were scarce and rather slow at 80c for car lots.

SALT—Was in continued good demand at the prices given below: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse Diamond C, $2.10; ground solar, $2.10; dairy, without bags, $3.25; dairy, with bags, $4.10@4.25; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00@5.25; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SEEDS—The market was inactive and nominal. We quote: Timothy, $3.00@4.00; clover, $4.75@5.25; millet, 55@65c; Hungarian, 75@90c.

TEAS—The tea trade was quiet, with prices nominally unchanged. We repeat our list as follows: Young hyson, common to fair, 45@55c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 70@95c; common imperial, 60@65c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70c@$1.00; choice Pingsuey, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good old, 65@70c; common do, 40@45c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@60c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Under this head no changes were noted. Business was quiet at the following quotations:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; medium, 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@38c; medium, 29@31c; common, 26@28c.

WOOD—Was reported steady and unchanged. Beech, $8.50; maple, $9.50; hickory, $10.50; slabs, $6.00 delivered.

VEGETABLES—The receipts were quite large this morning, especially of corn. The demand was moderate and prices easy, as follows: Peas, $1.00@1.75 per bu; string beans, $1.50; cucumbers, 30@40c per doz; new onions, per brl, $4.00@4.50; cabbage, 90c@$1.25 per doz; turnips, 30@50c per doz; beets, $3.00@4.00 per brl; tomatoes, $1.50@2.00 per box; corn, 6@10c per doz.

WOOL—The receipts continue fair, and the stocks are in much better assortment. The demand is moderate, as many buyers are holding off in anticipation of a decline, though the quotations are at present adhered to as a rule. We quote:

Tub, washed, extra and medium	46@49c
Tub, washed, common to fair	40@45c
Common dingy	38@43c
Fleece, washed, XXXX, light	38@40c
Fleece, washed, XXXX, dingy	35@38c
Fleece, washed, medium light	38@40c
Fleece, unwashed, XXXX, in good condition	25@26c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	26@28c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	25@27c
Super, pulled	38@43c
Extra, pulled	38@44c

Burry wool 5@15c less.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Review for the Week Ending Saturday Evening, July 5.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 5.

The receipts of live-stock during the week have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	4,016	13,406	812
Tuesday	3,024	8,271	692
Wednesday	2,351	10,039	852
Thursday	2,081	8,629	954
Friday	1,204	7,190	48
Saturday	500	3,500	41
Total	13,076	51,035	3,399
Last week	19,726	73,691	4,543
Week before last	18,997	58,124	5,159
Week ending June 14	22,287	35,275	4,419
Total	74,086	218,125	17,520

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,827	6,725	....
Tuesday	2,082	9,773	....
Wednesday	803	10,815	....
Thursday	2,340	7,436	....
Friday	897	4,589	....
Total	8,549	39,338	....
Last week	15,198	52,867	1,388

CATTLE—The past week has been a very quiet one in this branch of trade, and values have not been subjected to any very pronounced change. The light supply of first and second-class cattle enabled holders of such to realize promptly, and at a trifle better prices than prevailed last week, while the liberal receipts of common and medium cattle kept the market for those descriptions weak and unsettled. The receipts show a material falling off, amounting to only 13,076 head, last week, against 19,726 head last week and 18,997 week before last; but the offerings proved quite sufficient to satisfy the requirements of the trade, and any considerable increase could scarcely have resulted otherwise than in a decline. Western shippers should not loose sight of the fact that the sea-board markets are just now drawing a by no means inconsiderable portion of their supplies from the Middle and Eastern States, and it is only fair to presume that unless our receipts for the ensuing six weeks shall exhibit a marked diminution as compared with the average of the past six weeks, even the relatively low prices now prevalent cannot be sustained.

The following from the report of the Bureau of Agriculture for June, upon the condition of live stock, will be found of interest:

"The condition of cows is full average, or above, in all the New England States, Florida, Louisiana, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, California, and Oregon. In the other States the depreciation varies from 9 per cent in Texas to 2 per cent in Pennsylvania, Georgia, West Virginia, Illinois, and Missouri. The best condition is found in the Northeast and Northwest. New England farmers have long understood the value and necessity of proper shelter and sufficient food for their stock. The severe lessons of experience have enforced the same wholesome ideas in the Northwest, and the beneficial results of extra care are seen in the satisfactory reports from these two sections of the Union. In the Middle and Southern States the exceptional severity of the winter demonstrated the necessity of better treatment of farm animals by the depreciation of condition reported by our correspondents. It is necessary to provide not merely against the average vicissitudes of winter, but also against extreme variations of temperature by proper food and shelter.

The number of calves dropped during the year as compared with previous years, was above average in the following States: Nebraska, 119; Kansas, 118; Minnesota, 113; Oregon, 107; Iowa, 106; Florida, 105; Missouri, 102; Delaware, 101. It was full average, or 100, in Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin. In the States below average, the depreciation ranged from 19 per cent in Texas to 1 per cent in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, West Virginia, and Ohio. In Texas, the condition of cows and calves was seriously affected in several counties by the unusual severity of the winter and by the scarcity of food on the range. Coryell County reports a depreciation of 40 per cent as compared with last year. In Southern Texas the annual increase of cattle is estimated at 25 per cent. In Grainger County, Tennessee, the "dry murrain" is destroying many cattle. In some localities cattle have depreciated in condition since the opening of spring, on account of the slow growth of grass. In Republic County, Kansas, many cattle were killed during a heavy storm, lasting through three days of April. Our limited reports from the Territories show a good condition of cattle."

To-day the demand was light, but the small number of beeves on sale enabled holders to sustain former rates, and the market may be quoted steady at the subjoined prices:

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$5.90@6.20
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,250 to 1,350 lbs	5.60@5.75
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	5.25@5.35
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	4.80@5.15
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@4.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.50@4.50
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.75@3.25
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	3.50@4.75
Cattle—Texas, through droves	2.25@3.25

HOGS—Lighter receipts and cooler weather have witnessed some improvement in the condition of the hog market, a better demand existing, and prices ruling firm and a shade higher all around. While New York and Boston secured the bulk of the offerings, there was a steady inquiry for Cleveland, Buffalo, and Philadelphia, and a more than usually good demand from local cutters, so that sellers had no difficulty in disposing of the receipts, and at an average advance of 10c per 100 lbs. The hogs show steady improvement in quality, the average weight of those received during June being 230 lbs, against 217½ for May.

To-day the receipts were only about 3,500, and under a fairly active demand, prices were firm. Buyers were in good attendance, and competed for the offerings at $4.10@4.30 for poor to common; at $4.35@4.45 for medium, and at $4.50@4.60 for good to choice. All sold, and the market closed steady. Following are some of to-day's transactions:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
43	202	$4.40	52	215	$4.40	59	202	$4.40
60	167	4.30	542	208	4.50	57	214	4.45
61	186	4.45	54	195	4.35	76	186	4.45
57	299	4.37½	60	262	4.37½	61	212	4.37½
94	199	4.60	56	221	4.40	51	236	4.40
20	297	4.15	102	243	4.45	56	207	4.45
36	227	4.00	21	263	4.30	53	215	4.37½
61	214	4.40	57	205	4.35	61	183	4.45
45	245	4.40	97	253	4.40	53	200	4.40
53	200	4.40	510	205	4.45	61	199	4.40
29	250	4.60	49	262	4.20	60	240	4.30
22	236	4.37½	34	200	4.45	62	203	4.50

SHEEP—The supply has only about equaled the wants of the home trade, and no shipments to the Eastern markets have been made from this point. City butchers have taken the daily arrivals at $2.75@3.25 for inferior to common; at $3.50@3.75 for medium, and at $4.00@4.50 for good to choice qualities. Lambs sell anywhere from $1.50 to $3.00 per head.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 5.

The market was well supplied with lumber, and a tolerably fair, though by no means active, business was transacted, taking into consideration the interruption incident to all departments of trade this week. There was no quotable change in prices, except they are a trifle stronger than on Thursday, and the general tone of the market is also improving. It is probable that the receipts will be considerably diminished now, as the lumbermen are not so anxious to realize, and are said to be engaged in piling up their lumber, and, at some ports, the mills have stopped running. We again quote: Joists and scantling at $9.00@9.50; common to fair boards and strips at $9.50@11.00; good to choice mill run do, $14.50@17.00; shingles, $3.00; lath, $2.50.

The following sales were reported: Cargo schr J. A. Holmes, from Manistee, 140 m joists and scantling, at $9.50; schr E. M. Hanlon, from Manistee, 160 m joists and scantling, at $9.50. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Lumber freights were dull and weak, with plenty of vessels offering. Vessels have been taken for Ludington at $2.00, and for Manistee at $2.25. There was no quotable change in the rates to the other ports. We quote:

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $2.25@2.50; Ludington, $2.00@2.25; Muskegon, $2.00; Oconto, $3.00@3.25; Menominee, $2.50; Pentwater, $2.25; White Lake, $2.25; Grand Haven, $2.00.

AT THE YARDS.

The yard trade continues fairly active, the demand being chiefly for common building lumber and fencing. There was no change in prices; they remain easy for coarse, green stock. We quote:

First clear	$52.00	@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	48.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	40.00	@43.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	23.00	@24.00
Common siding	19.00	@21.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00	@35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00	@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00	@38.00
A stock boards	34.00	@37.00
B stock boards	27.00	@30.00
C stock boards	15.00	@18.00
Common boards	12.00	@14.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under	12.00	@14.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	14.00	@20.00
Pickets, square	13.00	@15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00	@14.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@25.00
Lath	2.25	@ 2.75
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ 3.00
A or Star	3.25	@ 3.50
Shingles on track	3.12½	@ 3.37½
No. 1 sawed	1.25	@ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $85.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@35.00; flooring, $50.00@60.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $26.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, $20.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00.

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@80c; white holly, 30c.

ALBANY LUMBER MARKET.

JULY 1.—We can confirm this week what we said in our last report,—trade has improved, and from appearances this is likely so to continue. There is now little doubt that the lowest prices of the season have been reached. The continued dry weather has prevented the mills in the northern part of the State from sawing or moving their logs. A short supply of coarse lumber is the consequence, and the advance previously noted in prices of spruce and hemlock confirmed. There is a decided confidence and firm feeling in regard to the future of coarse lumber. There is not much change to note in the prices of pine. Shipments have been heavy during the week. From Canada the reports are that most of the mills, with suitable stocks of logs, are cutting deals for the English markets. The shipments from Canada to South American ports are expected to be very large during the season.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED.......July 5.

Prop S. C. Baldwin, Escanaba, 647 tons iron ore.
Schr Kitty Grant, White Lake, 80 m lumber.
Schr C. C. Butts, White Lake, 50 m lumber, 30 cds wood.
Schr G. D. Dousman, Cleveland, 510 tons coal.
Schr Raleigh, Manistee, 180 m lumber.
Brig Fashion, Cedar River, 100 m lumber.
Schr Atmosphere, Cleveland, 442 tons coal.
Schr G. Barber, Ludington, 100 m lumber.
Schr Fostoria, Sheboygan, 250 m lumber.
Scow White Oak, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Schr Adriatic, Muskegon, 125 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Mary, Muskegon, 175 m lumber.
Schr E. Scoville, Muskegon, 110 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr R. Simmons, Muskegon, 210 m lumber.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, 200 m lumber.
Schr Pauline, Muskegon, 124 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Bark Acorn, Sheboygan, 240 m lumber.
Schr Ashtabula, Kewaunee, 4,500 posts.
Schr Ann Maria, Cleveland, 485 tons coal.
Barge City of Grand Haven, Grand Haven, 220 m lumber.
Barge City of Erie, Grand Haven, 190 m lumber.
Schr Dispatch, Sturgeon Bay, 170 m lumber.
Schr Col. H. C. Heg, Portage Lake, 160 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Schr Clipper City, Muskegon, 125 m lumber.
Scow Laurel, Duck Lake, 70 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Schr Ironsides, Cleveland, 400 tons stone.
Schr G. E. Purington, Grand Haven, 98 m oak lumber.
Bark Hans Crocker, Pensaukee, 260 m lumber, 100 m lath, 25 m shingles.
Schr Ralph Campbell, Ford River, 200 m lumber, 15 m lath, 45 m shingles.
Schr Mary S. Higgie, Buffalo, 650 tons coal.
Schr T. Y. Avery, Buffalo, 500 tons coal.
Schr A. J. Mowry, Hamlin, 180 m lumber.
Schr R. J. Sanborn, Leland, 150 m lumber (ash).
Schr Robert Howlett, White Lake, 160 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Dawn, White Lake, 80 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Schr C. Harrison, White Lake, 110 m lumber.
Schr Kate Hinchman, Sheboygan, 205 m lumber.
Schr Mary, White Lake, 70 m lumber.
Schr R. J. Skidmore, Pentwater, 80 m lumber, 50 m lath, 10 m pickets.
Schr R. B. Hubbard, Frankfort, 95 m lumber.
Bark E. C. L., Menominee, 200 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Schr John Miner, Cleveland, 550 tons coal.
Stmr Sheboygan, Two Rivers, sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, 216 pkgs butter.
Schr R. M. Stanton, Manistee, 170 m lumber.
Schr Racine, Muskegon, 150 m lumber, 39 m lath.
Scow Sea Star, Grand Haven, 100 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr G. Ellen, Grand Haven, 85 m lumber.
Schr Czar, Buffalo, 650 tons coal.
Prop Inter-Ocean, Buffalo, 800 tons coal.
Schr Arundel, Masonville, 210 m lumber.
Schr Lizzie Doak, Benton Harbor, 60 m lumber.
Schr Jenny Lind, Grand Haven, 100 m lumber.
Schr J. B. Newland, Manistee, 175 m lumber.
Bark Parana, Buffalo, 750 tons coal.
Schr Monticello, Michigan City, 270 m lumber.
Schr Enterprise, Muskegon, 90 m lumber.
Schr J. B. Chapin, Manistee, 115 m lumber.
Schr E. G. Simmons, Manistee, 130 m lumber.
Scow Gladiator, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Schr Kate Howard, White Lake, 90 m lumber.
Schr Eliza Day, Ludington, 125 m lumber.
Schr Richard Mott, Oconto, 165 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Schr Norman, Pensaukee, 230 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Barge D. L. Filer, Menominee, 420 m lumber.
Barge Marinette, Menominee, 550 m lumber.
Barge Eldorado, Menominee, 500 m lumber.
Schr Milwaukee Belle, Little Suamico, 210 m lumber.
Schr Bertha Barnes, Escanaba, 200 m lumber, 14,000 cedar posts.
Schr J. A. Holmes, Manistee, 125 m lumber.
Schr. J. M. Forrest, Manistee, 170 m lumber.
Schr Glad Tidings, Muskegon, 185 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr Advance, Muskegon, 180 m lumber.
Schr Mary, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr Light Guard, Muskegon, 250 m lumber.
Schr Hamilton, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr Ermaline, Muskegon, 125 m lumber.
Schr Christie, Muskegon, 130 m lumber.
Schr Gipsey, Ludington, 100 m lumber.
Schr Anna O. Hanson, Ludington, 105 m lumber.
Schr O. M. Bears, Menominee, 100 m lumber.
Schr Addie, Benton Harbor, 30 m lumber.
Schr Havana, Oswego, 500 tons coal.
Schr Fisher, Oswego, 60 tons coal.
Schr Flying Cloud, Big Suamico, 230 m lumber, 3 m lath.
Schr Kilderhouse Cleveland, 420 tons coal.
Schr N. Beddington, Cleveland, 133 tons coal.
Schr Col. Cook, Buffalo, 525 tons coal.
Bark C. J. Wells, Buffalo, 950 tons coal.
Schr A. Vaught, Erie, 1,230 tons coal.
Schr L. Hanna, Erie, 1,207 tons coal.
Schr Abigail, Grand Haven, 110 m lumber.
Schr B. B. King, Benton Harbor, 60 m lumber.
Schr Maggie Thompson, White Lake, 155 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Adirondac, Oswego, 404 tons coal.
Schr C. F. Allen, Grand Haven, 150 m lumber.

ARRIVED.......July 5 and 6.

Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Scow Cousin Mary, Grand Haven, 60 m lumber.
Schr C. North, Menominee, 400 m shingles, 40 m lumber.
Prop Montgomery, Port Huron, sundries.
Prop Plymouth, Buffalo, 111 brls sugar, 269 brls syrup, and sundries.
Scow Blackhawk, Hamlin, 105 m lumber.
Brig Mechanic, Oconto, 225 m lumber, 65 m lath.
Stmr Japan, Buffalo, 233 brls sugar, and sundries.
Schr Sanderson, Little Sodus, 448 tons coal.
Prop Idaho, Buffalo, 1,816 brls sugar, and sundries.
Prop Jay Gould, Buffalo, sundries.

CLEARED.......July 5.

Schr Hattie Wells, Buffalo, 19,550 bu corn.
Stmr Sheboygan, Racine, sundries.
Schr North Cape, Buffalo, 26,371 bu corn.

CLEARED.......July 5 and 6.

Prop Jay Gould, Buffalo, 1,000 brls flour.
Prop Plymouth, Buffalo, 30,000 bu oats, 650 brls flour.
Prop Montgomery, Port Huron, 26,700 bu corn, 250 brls flour.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.
Schr Metropolis, Sheboygan, 2,963 bu oats.
Prop Mohawk, Buffalo, 22,600 bu corn, 850 brls flour, and sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, beer.

Lake Freights

Lake freights were quiet and unchanged. We quote corn to Buffalo at 6c; wheat to Buffalo, 6½c. The schooner Summer Cloud was taken for wheat to Buffalo at 6½c; prop Plymouth, oats, at 4½c; prop Idaho, corn through to New York; schr Lomie A. Burton (Thursday evening) for corn to Buffalo, at 6c, capacity 21,000 bu wheat, 42,500 bu corn, 35,000 bu oats.

BUFFALO, July 2.—Charters reported: Schr Geo. W. Waud, coal to Racine at $1.25 per ton, free; schr F. Morrell, coal, Buffalo to Duluth, at $1.50 per ton, free; schr F. B. Locke, coal to Milwaukee at $1.12½ per ton, free; schr Volunteer, coal to Detroit at 60c per ton, free, schr Danforth and H. F. Merry, railroad iron to Trenton at $1; schrs Skylark, Halsted and Brooklyn, coal to Chicago at $1; schr Oneida, coal to Detroit at 60c.

July 3.—Schr Dashing Wave, coal to Chicago, up-town, at $1.25 per ton, free.

OSWEGO, July 1.—The schr Blazing Star takes coal to Milwaukee at $2.10, and schr American, coal to Milwaukee at $2.00, free in and out.

OSWEGO, July 2.—Lake Michigan freights remain firm. The following charters are reported: To Chicago—Schrs Reindeer, O. E. Bond, C. G. Mixer, coal at $2.18; Florida, railroad iron, $2.37, all free in and out; Hoboken, salt, 33c f. o. b. To Detroit—Brig E. Cohen, coal, 75c, free in and out.

Illinois River and Canal News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., July 5.—The steamer Katie arrived to-day, towing the canal-boat Norway from Chillicothe, loaded with corn for Chicago. She also towed the canal-boat M. L. Adams, light, from Peoria to Hennepin, and the Paramount, light, from Hennepin to Peru. The canal-boats Waterloo and Monitor, loaded with lumber, and the Andrew Jackson, with lumber, salt, and merchandise, all for Peru, dropped down. The Norway, loaded with corn for Chicago, passed into the canal. Nine feet and five inches of water on the miter-sill of Lock 15. There was a heavy rain all along the upper Illinois yesterday and the day before, and the river is rising fast.

CANAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, July 5.—ARRIVED—Onondaga, Morris, 5,800 bu corn; Board of Trade, Marseilles, 2,700 bu corn, 5,500 bu oats; Mohawk Belle, Kankakee, Feeder, 1,500 bu corn; Messenger, do, 5,000 bu corn; J. Banchard, LaSalle, 6,000 bu corn; Belle, Utica, 6,200 bu corn.

CLEARED—Maple Leaf, Joliet, 81,183 ft lumber, 46,200 m lath; Brilliant, Lockport, light; Mohawk, 5,100 bu corn, 4 m lumber; A. Watson, Joliet, 36,016 ft lumber, 10 m shingles; Gipsy Queen, 90,461 ft lumber, Seneca; Gen. Rosecrans, Lemont, light; Cushman, Lemont, Ellis, Oconto, Zeedo, Galena, Willow Spring, light, Sligo, light, R. H. Atkinson, Lemont, light; Col. Mastin, Lemont, light; Constitution, Lemont, light; Col. Manning, Lemont, light.

Coastwise Arrivals and Clearances.

The following were the coastwise arrivals at the port of Chicago during June, 1873:

No.	Class.	Tons.	Men.
73	Steamers	41,425	1,825
201	Propellers	145,996	3,963
48	Barks	17,684	453
22	Brigs	5,287	183
1,320	Schooners	215,553	8,709
141	Barges	39,140	659
1,804	Vessels	465,050	15,783

The following were the coastwise arrivals at the port of South Chicago during June, 1873:

No.	Class.	Tons.	Men.
4	Schooners	336	24
2	Propellers	210	18
6	Vessels	546	42

The following were the coastwise arrivals at the port of Michigan City, District of Chicago, during June, 1873:

No.	Class.	Tons.	Men.
80	Schooners	9,448	458
3	Propellers	566	38
83	Vessels	10,014	496

Total coastwise arrivals in the District of Chicago:

No.	Class.	Tons.	Men.
73	Steamers	41,425	1,825
206	Propellors	146,772	4,009
48	Barks	17,656	453
22	Barges	5,287	184
1,404	Schooners	225,339	9,192
141	Barges	39,140	659
1,893	Vessels	475,619	16,321

American vessels arrived from foreign ports:

3 Vessels	763	17

Foreign vessels arrived:

23 Vessels	6,633	343

Grand total of vessels arrived:

1,919 Vessels	483,019	16,681

The following were the coastwise clearances from the port of Chicago, June, 1873:

No.	Class.	Tons.	Men.
69	Steamers	39,591	1,752
195	Propellers	148,886	2,944
42	Barks	16,580	393
25	Brigs	6,058	207
1,295	Schooners	218,487	8,457
144	Barges	40,405	674
1,770	Vessels	470,107	15,427

The following were the coastwise clearances from the port of South Chicago, June, 1873:

No.	Class.	Tons.	Men.
4	Schooners	336	24
2	Propellers	210	18
6	Vessels	546	42

The following were the coastwise clearances from the port of Michigan City, District of Chicago, June, 1873:

No.	Class.	Tons.	Men.
81	Schooners	9,761	483
3	Propellers	566	28
84	Vessels	10,283	511

TOTAL.

No.	Class.	Tons.	Men.
69	Steamers	39,631	1,752
200	Propellers	149,662	2,990
42	Barks	16,580	393
25	Brigs	6,058	207
1,380	Schooners	228,539	8,964
144	Barges	40,405	674
1,860	Vessels	480,935	15,980

American vessels cleared for foreign ports:

No.		Tons.	Men.
40	Vessels	12,063	361

Foreign vessels cleared for foreign ports:

No.		Tons.	Men.
21	Vessels	5,910	228

Grand total of clearances from this District:

No.		Tons.	Men.
1,921	Vessels	498,908	16,569

Vessel Transfers.

The following is a list of the conveyances of vessels during June, 1873:

Canal-boat G. L. Booth, James B. McGee to J. V. Robinson, $500; ½ interest.

Scow schooner C. C. Butts, L. E. Marshall to Jacob Keller, $500; ½ interest.

Schooner Mary Booth, George Bautsch to Gustav Granss, $1,200; ½ interest.

Schooner Horace Greeley, James N. Clark to Weline Johnson, $516; ½ interest.

Schooner Harmonia, Charles Peterson to R. Clidendell, $500; ½ interest.

Canal-boat Robert Holmes, James B. McGee to N. R. Rector, $450; ½ interest.

Schooner Harriett Ann, Clark Lipe to A. & H. Wartman, $3,000; the whole.

Canal-boat Johnstown, L. D. Bye to W. P. Wilhite, $500; ½ interest.

Canal-boat Legrange, William L. Huse to John A. Maloy, $300; ½ interest.

Canal-boat Milwaukee, Frank Hopkins to E. Washburn, $1,400; the whole.

Canal-boat Gen. Rosencrans, Jno. Schroeder (Sheriff) to Henry Burrell, $300; the whole.

Canal-boat W. T. Rockwood, estate of J. H. Ackhurst to J. Hilliard, $1,000; the whole.

Scow Sultan, Margaret R. Curtis to Michael O'Brien, $300; the whole.

Scow Sea-Bird, Jesse Cox to E. B. Costain & B. H. Ames, $5,300; the whole.

Total number of conveyances during the month of June, 14, for a total consideration of $15,766.

Miscellaneous.

The telegraph informs us of the sinking of the prop Philadelphia on the 4th inst. She struck a rock at the head of Lake Erie and sunk in sixteen feet of water. The Philadelphia belongs to the Anchor line, and was loaded with wheat from Milwaukee for Erie.

The new bark B. F. Bruce, of East Saginaw, came into port on Saturday. The vessel was built by Mr. Crosthwaite, and is owned by Messrs. Kilderhouse, of Buffalo. She is sailed by Capt. McMillan.

The schr David A. Wells came into port on Sunday morning with only two sails up. She lost the rest, or rather they were rendered entirely useless in the violent squall off Sheboygan on the 4th. The Wells was loaded with coal for Michigan City, and was towed there by the tug Protection.

The new schr North Cape has cleared with 26,371 bu of corn.

The lighthouse schr Belle was thrown on her beam-ends by a heavy squall, and driven on a bar with the loss of her anchor recently, but by the timely assistance of the United States revenue cutter Fessenden, she was saved from shipwreck.

The work of raising the hull of the prop Atlantic, sunk off Long Point, is progressing.

A new schooner called the Journeyman is about to enter the grain trade. She was built at Wenona, and will carry about 18,000 bu of wheat.

The Detroit *Press* of the 4th says: A large vessel, consort to one of the Anchor line of steamers, was reported aground at the Flats when the Ward came over, the steamer endeavoring to get her afloat. Unfortunately our informant could not give us the names of either.

A new vessel, the Gulnair, was launched at St. Catherines on Saturday. Her capacity is 22,500 bu wheat.

The new screw-steamer Gazelle has recently come out of the shipyard in Springwells. She is intended for the route between Sandusky and the islands.

The Bay City *Tribune* gives the following about shipbuilding at Saginaw: At Wheeler's shipyard a tug is being built for Mr. James White, to cost $8,000, which is to engage in the river trade. The boat is 68 feet long, 14 feet beam, and 6½ feet hold. At the same yard a three-masted schooner is being built for Tolfree, Simpson & Co. She will be 175 feet long, with 13 feet hold and 32 feet beam, and will register about 650 tons. She will cost $35,000, will be named the C. B. Jones, and will be launched early in August. She will engage in the iron ore and grain trade. Mr. Ellenwood, of Detroit, has nearly completed a three-masted vessel, 140 feet long, 26 feet beam, and 12 feet hold. This vessel will also go into the grain trade.

The Manitowoc *Pilot* of the 3d gives the following concerning the new propeller, Depere, of the Goodrich Line: The prop Depere made her trial trip on Sunday forenoon. She steamed around the lake for about two hours, and then made for port, where she arrived in safety. Every part of her machinery is in the best order and works perfectly. She then went back up to Rand's yard, where her cabin, which is not entirely finished, will be completed.

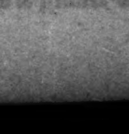
The schr A. B. Moore has gone to Bay City for repairs.

The Butcher Boy has arrived at Buffalo.

The water in the Detroit River is unusually low, and there is danger of deep laden vessels beyond the usual draft striking on the shoal crossings.

The schr W. G. Grant has been purchased by Mr. Ellsworth, and will be taken to Detroit and thoroughly overhauled.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO
111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

LOUISIANA.

The Unification Question.

Address of Gen. G. T. Beauregard to the People of Louisiana.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I have been made the subject of ungracious and illiberal observation here and elsewhere because of my support of resolutions recommending a closer union of all the members of the permanent population of the State, to promote faithful administration and wise and provident legislation. The ends proposed are not only unobjectionable, but patriotic and praiseworthy.

The complaint is of the means. Those means consist in a candid and frank acknowledgment of constitutional and legal facts which none can deny, and the conforming of our conduct to those provisions of the existing Constitution of the State of Louisiana, which are as follows:

ART. 13. All persons shall enjoy equal rights and privileges upon any conveyance of a public character; and all places of business or public resort, or for which a license is required by either State, parish, or municipal authority, and shall be deemed places of a public character, and shall be opened to the accommodation and patronage of all persons, without distinction or discrimination on account of color.

ART. 135. All children of this State, between the ages of 6 and 21, shall be admitted to the public schools or other institutions of learning, sustained or established by the State, in common, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition.

These articles have been enforced by legislation, which gives to any party whose rights thereunder have been denied, "a right of action to recover any damages, exemplary as well as actual, which he may sustain, before any court of competent jurisdiction."

It cannot then be denied that all the citizens of the State have been placed upon terms of equality in their civil and political relations. No preference is given on account of complexion, capacity, employment, pursuits, or the holding of property to any individual or class. The superiority that the possession of these may attain depends upon the voluntary recognition by persons differing in complexion and capacity, and of different employments and degrees of education. The suffrage of every man of lawful age is to be counted at every election as of the same value. My proposition is, if possible, to unite these various conditions of men into a common effort to improve the condition of the State; to remove, if it can be done, all questions that are special to any of these conditions from the contest, and to fix the hearts of all upon higher and more important aims. The strife, hostility, distrust, and estrangement that have followed each other have placed our State under the control of the depraved, dishonest, overreaching, and corrupt. The reputation of the State has suffered, its credit blasted, its finances disordered, its honor stained, and public and private prosperity retarded under the influence of the strife and the use made of it by the artful and selfish adventurers, who have employed power to accomplish these disastrous results. In our distracted condition, after the general elections of last November, we appealed in vain to Congress for relief. The Administration has, moreover, thrown its powerful influence on the side of our corrupt, usurping State Government, and we can evidently hope for no assistance from our sister States. We must therefore look only to ourselves for salvation, which can only be secured by making a firm alliance with the classes of our population to rid us of those vampires who are sucking the very life-blood of our people, whites and blacks.

It is manifest that nothing but the forbearance of the colored people prevents them from subjecting common carriers, and all keepers of public resort, to such losses and annoyances as would speedily compel the practical acknowledgment of their rights or the abandonment of business. A multiplicity of suits, the result of which (so far as our State courts are concerned) could not be doubtful, would soon exhaust the endurance of the most violent prejudice. Meanwhile during a series of years, the obstinate denial of these claims of our colored fellow-citizens by the whites has been the means of arraying whites and blacks, almost solidly, in bitter political hostility against each other.

It has driven the blacks into an unnatural coalition with a horde of unscrupulous adventurers, who have thus secured the political power of the Commonwealth. How have they used it? To what a sad condition have they not reduced the State! It is an oft-told tale, which I, a son of Louisiana, holding her honor dearer than "the ruddy drops which visit this sad heart," have no disposition to repeat.

I may be mistaken in supposing that a frank and cordial concession of absolute and practical civil, as well as political, equality between all citizens, without discrimination, on account of race or color, as proposed in this movement, would remove the last barrier which opposes the political co-operation of good men, of whatever color, for the regeneration of the State; but I am in earnest in my conviction that I am not mistaken.

Besides, I am profoundly convinced that no sound and lasting system of political philosophy can be constructed under existing facts in Louisiana, at least which does not recognize such equality. Every such system must square itself so as to consist in all its expressions and implications with the fundamental fact of impartial suffrage. When we are asked why we refuse to admit colored people to the enjoyment of public privileges on a footing of equality with other citizens, it is not sufficient to say that in so doing we merely exercise a right for which we are compelled to give a reason. There must be some reason or motive at the foundation of all human conduct. And if at the basis of this course of conduct participated in by the mass of the white people of the State, there does lie a reason so powerful as to defy the provisions of the Constitution and laws and the decrees of courts, it certainly concerns the colored man to inquire whether, carried to its logical consequences, it does not threaten other rights, of which he already has the full enjoyment. Yet I would ask any one to state why a colored man should not participate in these public privileges, which would not be a better reason why he should not serve on a jury, why he should not hold responsible offices, why he should not possess the right of suffrage itself!

We are bound to give this great experiment of republican self-government, on the basis of impartial suffrage, a fair trial; and as long as we assume a position antagonistic in principle to his rights, and thereby drive the colored man into opposition to us, if harm results, we must lay the blame upon ourselves, rather than on the system.

I am persuaded that the natural relation between the white and colored people is that of friendship. I am persuaded that their interests are identical; that their destinies in this State, where the two races are equally divided, are linked together; and that there is no prosperity for Louisiana which must not be the result of their co-operation.

I am equally convinced that the evils anticipated by some from the practical enforcement of equal rights are mostly imaginary, and that the relation of the races in the exercise of these rights will speedily adjust themselves to the satisfaction of all.

I take it that nothing but malice or stupidity could find anything either in the letter or spirit of the unification resolutions which contemplates any interference or dictation in the private social relations of the people. These lie entirely outside the domain of legislation and politics. It would not be denied that, in traveling, and at places of public resort, we often share these privileges in common with thieves, prostitutes, gamblers, and others who have worse sins to answer for than the accident of color; but no one ever supposed that we thereby assented to the social equality of these people with ourselves. I therefore say that participation in these public privileges involves no question of social equality. By the enjoyment in common of such privileges, neither whites nor blacks assert, or assent to, social equality, either with each other, or even between individuals of the same race.

I have not proposed to myself any advantages from the resolutions referred to. I do not seek or desire office or emoluments. I have in view but the restoration of Louisiana to the place of honor from which she has fallen. I surrender no principle, nor do I separate from my friends. I unite with those who, upon a candid consideration of the circumstances they do not control, have to extract from them the greatest amount of good that they allow of.

If there be any who can propose other and better means, I shall not be backward in adopting them. But it is very clear to my mind that the strength of a State consists in the harmonious, cordial, contented union of all the good men of the community in honest efforts for the improvement and progress of the whole. It is equally clear that strife, discord, disunion, and distracted efforts and pursuits will produce nothing but weakness and disappointment. The base, selfish, unscrupulous, and mercenary always profit from confusion, disorder, and the disintegration of society.

This is a full, candid, and, to my mind, accurate view of the situation, and I shall regulate my conduct accordingly, so as to free ourselves from "carpet-bag" rule, and the improper interference of the Federal Government in our State affairs.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

NEW ORLEANS, July 1, 1873.

NOTE.—By "carpet-baggers" I refer to those corrupt and unscrupulous individuals who come here only to occupy office and despoil our people.

THE SHAH IN ENGLAND.

The Ball at Guildhall.

London (June 30) Correspondence of the New York World.

Already long before 7 the beautiful crush-room of red and yellow canvas occupying the site of the Guildhall was full. The aisles on either side of the central nave were fringed by cushioned benches, rising like banks against the sides, and these were already occupied to the last seat. Here soldiers and civilians and ladies young and ladies old had seated themselves and were obviously determined to hold pertinaciously to what they considered eligible positions until the period of fruition should arrive in the advent of the august guests of the evening. The variety of costumes already was infinite. To the light and color of the scene inanimate objects contributed as well as animate. Trailing sprays of fuchsias loaded with waxwork-like blossoms hung over the camellias, whose purity and whiteness contrasted so charmingly with the dark hair to which they formed a foil. Vast mirrors duplicated the scene, or rather repeated it over and over again, until the sense of any imitation by side walls became utterly bewildered. The Guildhall Porch, which intervenes between the crushroom and the noble old hall, was a bower of foliage and flowers. Out of it opened the broad passage leading to the foot of the short flight of stairs which conduct to the ante-chamber, whence by two arched passages, whose walls are adorned with pictures, the library is reached. The flight of stairs and ante-chamber were a veritable Eastern garden, to complete the vraisemblance of which it seemed only necessary that the notes of the bulbul should be heard among the roses and the spreading leaves of the palms. In a corner, under the shadow of a spreading palm, sat two grave Persians, in flowered Cashmere robes and tall hats. They were absolutely laden with jewels; as they moved, the diamonds in caps, bosoms, belts, skirts, and scabbards scintillated like lightning.

In the library itself, an apartment which for spaciousness and proportions is worthy of the great city whose volumes are stored in its alcoves, the scene was singularly brilliant. Along the centre was a broad carpeted passage leading up to the crimson-colored dais at the top of the room. In the centre of the dais stood a throne or chair of state in crimson and gold, flanked on either side by chairs of equal gorgeousness, but less elevation, intended for the august personages who were the Shah's fellow-guests. In the rear of these were a limited number of seats for the suite and the members of the Lord Mayor's family; behind, up against the beautiful window, rose a rich bank of flowers. On either side of the wide central passage, bisecting the apartment lengthwise, were six rows of benches, and these were occupied exclusively by ladies.

The report had gone round at 10 that the Shah had not yet left Buckingham Palace, but at five minutes past the faintly-heard, but swelling, sound of the trumpets proclaimed that the arrival had already taken place. There was a thrill, the sitters stood up, the personages on the dais marshaled themselves. Louder and louder swelled the trumpet-blast. The trumpeters slowly moved up the central passage, the band burst out into the Persian air, and the procession wended its stately way up the broad alley between the standing rows of ladies, its central figure being the Shah, with the Princess of Wales on his arm. There followed him the Prince of Wales with the Cesarevna, the Cesarewitch with the Lord Mayoress, the Duke of Edinburgh with the Princess Christian, Prince Arthur with the Princess Mary, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Teck, and Prince Christian.

The august personages slowly group themselves. In front of the central chair of state the Shah takes his place, with the Princess of Wales on his left, and the Cesarevna on his right. The other members of the royal family stand to the right and left of these three, with the highest of the Persian magnates. The Lord Mayor, holding in his hand the gold casket that contains the freedom of the city, stands on the left of the Prince of Wales. In front of the Shah an oval open space is formed, and into it there steps the Deputy Recorder, Sir Thomas Chambers, who begins to read the address. As he reads we have leisure to note what manner of man, outwardly, at least, is he who has come among us in all this pomp. What shall the physiognomist make of this dark-skinned, dignified man, with the quiet, keen, intelligent eyes, the stately carriage, the impassible yet acute and observant aspect, who stands here surveying with serenity and equanimity a scene that must be new and very strange to him, and glancing hither and thither with hardly a movement of his head, while the Deputy Recorder enunciates the platitudes? On the bosom of his black frock coat, which is crossed with a blue sash, glitters an incalculable wealth of jewelry. Set in two triangles—one on the right, one on the left breast—are six great square emeralds, compared with which the famous stone in the Schacht Kammer of Vienna is almost mean. Brilliants lace his bosom in festoons and ropes; they glisten in frogs, stars, and buttons. The braiding down either side of the parting consists of inch deep lace, studded with diamonds, in which are set rubies of incredible magnitude; from a button-hole hangs that wondrous gem the "sea of light." When the Deputy Recorder has finished, Sir Henry Rawlinson, acting as interpreter, reads the address translated into Persian, and to this, as more intelligible to him than the English version, the Shah listens intently. Then takes place the simple ceremony of the presentation of the address and the freedom of the City of London. The Lord Mayor steps forward, bowing low, the Shah takes the casket in his hand for a moment, and then hands it to the Grand Vizier, and the same process is followed with the emblazoned copy of the address. And now the Shah-in-Shah is speaking in his native tongue his response to the address of the capital of the great Western Empire. At first he speaks rather matteringly, and looks at Sir H. Rawlinson as if he were addressing him alone; but as he proceeds he warms. His face kindles; his voice waxes louder; his eye flashes; he faces his audience and speaks to it, gesticulating slightly as he speaks. It is clear that his heart is in his work. It is with actual emphasis and animation that he concludes a speech of some length, and then Sir H. Rawlinson delivers the same done into English thus:

His Majesty desires to express his thanks for the very cordial address which you have just presented.

In manifesting a wish to undertake this journey and visit the nations of the West, one of his main objects was to acquire by personal observation a knowledge of the institutions of the great English nation, with which his country has been for so long a period in close alliance.

He has been exceedingly gratified by the very warm and cordial reception he has obtained from Her Majesty's Government and the English people—a reception which not only expresses the kindly feelings of the sovereign and her ministers, but represents also, as he feels assured, the sentiments of the British nation.

He is glad to avail himself of this public occasion to make his acknowledgments for the most gratifying testimony of good feeling and attention which he has experienced from all classes from the moment of his approaching the shores of England up to the present time.

He feels that this general manifestation of good-will is not merely due to his personal position, but that it is in reality the result of those mutual relations of confidence and cordiality arising out of identity of interests which exist between the two nations of Persia and Great Britain.

His Majesty will ever entertain a most pleasing recollection of the special marks of attention and hospitality which he is receiving this evening at the hands of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the great City of London, so renowned in the history of the world.

And then the trumpets ring out again, and the procession reforms. As it came in so it goes out, slowly and in majestic state. Slowly the throng melts from the dais, down the slope, along the passage, and so out of the library, along the corridor, through the porch, and into the Guildhall proper. The scene here is one not to be forgotten. Under a flood of light that falls from numerous pendants, and streams in through painted windows, perhaps the most brilliant assemblage that London has ever seen thronges the floor of the ancient civic hall. On a dais at the east end of the hall, under a canopy of crimson and gold, blazoned with the Persian, the British, and the Russian arms, are three chairs of state. In the centre one, under the Lion and the Sun, sits the Shah, looking calmly out on the scene; on his right sits the Princess of Wales, on his left sits the Cesarevna. Behind the Shah's chair are grouped the members of his suite, taciturn and impassive like their master; to the right and the left of the seated three stand the Princes of the royal house of Britain, the Lord Mayor, and the representatives of foreign states at the Court of St. James. The broad dais is thronged with noblemen, statesmen, and Generals. Half way up the hall there is drawn across it a crimson cord—above this are the persons who had been on the dais of the library, and who had followed the Shah in procession from that room. This section of the hall is not greatly crowded, and as the band of the Royal Artillery strike up the Doge of Venice quadrille there is a set formed at once on the dais, and others in the reserved space below it. Dancing below the cordon is not to be thought of, so densely packed is the crowd there. No less crowded is the gallery overhanging the western portion of the room.

It is a very brilliant set that is dancing here close in front of the dark, stately man on the central chair of state. It is composed of the Lord Mayor, the Cesarevna, Prince of Wales, Miss Waterlow, Princess of Wales, Cesarewitch, Princess Mary, Prince Christian, Princess Christian, Duke of Cambridge, Duchess of Manchester, Prince Arthur, Duke of Edinburgh, Miss Waterlow, Duke of Teck, Lady Spencer.

There is a third dance, and, at 11 o'clock precisely, the procession is reformed, and the illustrious guests quit the principal and proceed to the apartments in which supper has been prepared. The room in which the principal guests sup is the Council Chamber, which has been beautifully fitted up. The supper-table presents a charming appearance, and on the sideboard is a display of gold plate lavish enough to excite the notice of the Shah as he passes to his place. The supper lasted three-quarters of an hour, and then the Shah and his suite and the Princes and Princesses left the Guildhall, and drove back to their palaces as they had come.

Letter from Mr. Watterson in the Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Shah himself is an ugly cuss. He resembles closely the pictures of the more cruel of his forefathers contained in the early editions of the Arabian Nights. I dare say he has caused many a poor fellow's head to be chopped off on a notice of five minutes, and it would not surprise me to learn that he has a trick of making himself a widower three or four times a month. A fierce-eyed, tallow-visaged, ugly beast as ever wore a diamond or carried a scimiter; and his Grand Vizier, who is along with him, is only a trifle the less brutal and vicious. If you met either in a dark alley you would tremble for your life. If Capt. Jack has a worse countenance he is no true Modoc.

THE TRANSPORTATION QUESTION.

The Minnesota Railroad Tariff Law Before the United States Court on an Agreed Case.

From the St. Paul Press, July 3.

A test suit has been brought in the United States Circuit Court by Charles L. Colman against Charles McIlrath, Receiver of the Southern Minnesota Railroad Company, with a view to secure, if possible, during this term of the Court, a judicial determination of the question whether the statute of this State, regulating the rates of transportation on railroads, is valid under the Constitution of the United States. The charter of the Southern Minnesota Railroad Company is exactly similar to that of the Winona & St. Peter in respect of containing no express provision that the company should have the right to fix its own tolls and charges. The corporation maintained that this right was an implied and essential part of its franchise. The State Supreme Court, however, decided that this right was inherent in the sovereignty of the State, and could not be parted with except by express concession to the corporation, and that none such having been made in that case, no contract between the State and the corporation was violated by the interference of the Legislature. This Colman suit is an agreed case between the parties to test the soundness of this decision, as a question of law, in a court removed from the immediate influence of popular feeling, which no elective judiciary can be said to be. The plaintiff alleges that he has been engaged in shipping lumber over the S. M. R. R. from Grand Crossing to Winnebago City, and that the Receiver has charged him higher rates for the transportation than the lawful one fixed by statute, and demands judgment in the sum of $3,000 for such overcharges. The defendant admits all that is charged in the complaint, and answers further that the rates so charged by the defendant, though in excess of the statutory limit, were fixed by the Directors of the Company before the appointment of the Receiver, and that the same are just and reasonable rates, and the Company is entitled to charge just and reasonable rates by virtue of its charter which is a contract between the State and the corporation, and protects the Company from any legislation impairing its vested rights—and further, that the tariff rates prescribed by the act of March, 1871, are unjust to the Company, and are not reasonable rates, but are unreasonably low, and make unequal, unreasonable, and arbitrary discriminations between the different productions and manufactures of the State, and the defendant is advised and insists that said act is in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and of this State respectively.

It is stipulated between the parties that a jury is waived and that the cause may be placed on the calendar for trial at the present term of court without further notice. It is also agreed between the parties that the charges made by the Receiver were higher than the act of March 6, 1861, allows; "but that such rates were not unreasonable, but were just, equal, and reasonable, unless made unreasonable by the mere force of said act." 2. That the tariff of rates fixed by said act makes arbitrary and unjust discrimination between the different products and manufactures of this State. 3. That the rates so charged by said defendant were and are the same which were fixed and adopted by the said Company before the appointment of said Receiver, and before the passage of the said act of March 5, 1871. 4. That the defendant is and was at the date of said transaction a common carrier.

There is thus no contest over any of the facts of the case, and the case goes to the court stripped of all side issues, for its determination of the single important question of law. Does the act of March, 1861, impair the obligation of any contract, expressed or implied, between the State and the corporation in violation of the Constitution of the United States?

The Farmers' Movement.

Declaration of principles by the Farmers' Club of Orange, Knox County, Ill.:

WHEREAS, The open, high-handed, and glaring corruption of the servants of the people, in squandering the public bonds upon pet corporations, in the Credit Mobilier frauds, and in the action of the Congress of the United States in and about the passage of the infamous act commonly called the "salary-bill," by which the servants of the people purloined from the Public Treasury a vast sum of money over and above the amount for which they agreed to serve them; and

WHEREAS, The practice of lobbying through Congress pet measures has well nigh closed our ports to any international exchange of commodities, effected by a continuance of the present high rates of tariff, thus wielding a controlling influence in driving our shipping from the maritime list of the world, if not entirely into disuse, having no direct interest in export or import trade; but whose sole interest is to compel the consumer in our country to buy of them at prices fixed by law; and

WHEREAS, Such of our produce as does reach a foreign market, the price thereof is upon a specie basis, while we and the pauper operative are excluded from mutual benefits arising under the right of free exchange, placing us under tribute ten-fold greater than the tea tax, which precipitated the Revolutionary War, therefore,

Resolved, That it is our duty, made imperative by every consideration of manhood, self-respect, and self-preservation, to arise in our might, irrespective of former political alliances, and hurl from power and position every man whose honor has been so cheaply exchanged for pelf, as no longer fit to be intrusted with the affairs of a free and enlightened people.

Resolved, That, in and by all efforts to sell in the dearest markets and buy in the cheapest, to secure for us such articles as are indispensable to our well-being and comfort, we will stand by and assist each other until final success crowns our efforts, and we placed, in society and citizenship, the equal of the proudest monopolists that tread our soil.

Resolved, That, while we regard with favor the universal brotherhood of man, neither distance, clime, nor country can destroy the right to buy, trade, traffic, or sympathize with the toiling millions who strive to and show a willingness to eat their bread in the sweat of their face.

Resolved, That, for the promotion of these ends and purposes, we pledge ourselves to use all and every lawful means to induce our Congressmen to reduce the oppressive and obnoxious portion of our present tariff to that point that will give relief to the masses and furnish most revenue; and also to return to the principles of honesty that characterized our Government when run by farmers of earlier days.

Resolved, That we will heartily co-operate with all clubs, granges, and Patrons of Husbandry in their labors for our final emancipation.

Resolved, That our motto is, and is hereby declared to be, Association, Information, Co-operation, Remuneration, and Equal Taxation.

Adopted by the Club, June 28, 1873.

G. W. HARLAN, President.

N. B. BYRAM, Secretary.

A Man Can't Bequeath Money to Have Masses Said for His Soul.

From the St. Louis Democrat, July 4.

A decision of considerable interest was rendered yesterday by Judge Jones, of the Circuit Court. Leopold Schmucker died a short time ago, leaving a will devising, among other legacies, $4,060 to a friend, to be disposed of for purposes understood by the friend. It was ascertained that the purposes understood by the trustee was the saying of masses for the repose of the soul of the deceased. The heirs of the dead man disputed the validity of these legacies, which were three in number, aggregating the above amount. The matter came before Judge Jones, on appeal from the Probate Court, and he decided that the bequests were in violation of the Constitution of the State, which prohibits any "gift, sale, or devise of land to any minister, public teacher, or preacher of the gospel, as such, or any religious sect, order, or denomination."

Bequests of this kind—though in much smaller amounts—are quite common in this State, and are usually paid, because no one objects; but in this case the relatives preferred having the money themselves, and the soul of the deceased is left to purgatorial wanderings. It was estimated by one of the attorneys that the cost of an ordinary mass for the repose of a soul was 50 cents, and the amount given by Mr. Schmucker would purchase 8,120 masses. The law does not recognize such a thing as a soul, and makes no mention of purgatory, and, consequently, a legacy of this kind is considered unconstitutional.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE FROM JAIL.

Two Men Dangerously Injured.

From the Dubuque Times, July 3.

Some weeks ago, Rowell's jewelry store, at Tipton, was burglarized; and the burglar, named Crawford, was arrested at Galena, and brought back to Tipton to jail. On Saturday night an attempt to release him was made by a confederate named Thompson, who crawled into the Sheriff's office through a window, picked the lock of his desk, and secured therefrom a duplicate set of jail-keys, which he passed to Crawford through a small window in his cell. The burglar unlocked his cell-door, and passed into the hall, intending to open the outside door and escape, when the jailer, Mr. Simons, who at the time was in an upper room, hearing something suspicious going on, seized a double-barreled gun and came down stairs just in time to confront the burglar and stop further proceedings. At this moment the outside confederate, who was peeking through the side-lights of the door, took deliberate aim at the jailer, and fired, the ball striking him in the breast and passing through the right lung, inflicting a wound from which recovery is scarcely possible. Notwithstanding his terrible injuries, Simons turned, and, seeing who had fired the shot, fired in return,—the entire charge a heavy load of slugs, entering Thompson's arm at the elbow, shattering the bones and mangling the flesh in a terrible manner. In the meantime the report of the firearms had brought the Marshal and a number of citizens to the spot, and Simons, who was watching the outside door from an upper window to prevent the burglar from escaping, threw his gun down to one of the crowd, who immediately forced the burglar back to his cell, thus ending the matter as far as escape was concerned. Thompson, in the meantime, had fled; but, after going about a mile, the pain and loss of blood from his wound compelled him to stop at a farm-house, where he confessed his crime, and asked for surgical aid. The farmer hitched up his team and brought the wretch back to town. He was placed in jail, and his arm was amputated close to the shoulder; but his recovery is uncertain. He had been released from jail, wherein he had been incarcerated for larceny, but a few days before; and it is surmised that the plot to escape was concocted before his release. The burglar's wife, who had been seen hanging around the jail in a suspicious way, was arrested as an accomplice, and will occupy a cell in the same jail.

The Late F. W. Loring.

From the New York Tribune.

The family of the brilliant young writer, Frederick W. Loring, who was slain by the Apaches near Wickenburg, Arizona, in November, 1871, while serving with Lieut. Wheeler's expedition as a correspondent of the *Tribune*, have recovered the effects that were on his person when he fell. In his pocketbook, along with some unfinished sketches, were the following graceful verses, now first given to the world:

Do you ask me, starry eyes,
To describe the lover true?
Wonder not at my surprise,
Who should know as well as you.
Think of all that you have seen,
All the lovers that have been;
He is true whose love is shown
For her sake, and not his own.

What he does, he does alone;
Yet he hopes it wins her thought.
All that in his soul has grown,
To her sovereign feet is brought;
To his soul her image clings,
She seems woven in all things,
And each thought that in him stirs
Is not for his sake, but hers.

For her sake he will endure,
For her sake will sacrifice;
Bravely bearing, her love sure,
Censure, slander, scorn, advice,
If another wins her heart,
Sadly he will from her part;
Sadly, bravely, true love is
For her sake, and not for his.

This is the true lover sweet—
True as ever I am true;
For my love is all complete,
Perfect since it comes from you.
Darling, yet 'tis not true—no!
For I could not let you go;
I must keep you where you've grown,
For my sake, and for your own.

For your own, because I love
More than any other can;
More than ever love could move
Heart of any former man.
Look at me and then agree,
None have ever loved like me;
For whatever I may do
Is because I live in you.

Kiss, and sought speech away,
When old age our life has spent,
'Twill be time enough to say
What is love in argument.
For the present all stars shine;
You are here, and you are mine.
Love makes light, and song, and flowers,
For whose sake? Dear love, for ours.

Assassination in Vienna.

Baltimore American Letter.

The Emperor of Russia and the Crown Prince, with their attendants, have all gone home, and the Vienna *Press* details many incidents of the fear of assassination entertained by the royal visitor. Before he arrived at the Palace a Russian detective examined the apartments to see that no one was concealed, and demanded to see and familiarize himself with the voice and features of all the servants and attendants that would be permitted to enter that part of the palace during the royal sojourn. There was a fear that some Polish refugee might smuggle himself in, arrayed in the palace garb, besides which the immediate attendants were all brought with them from Russia.

This was the reason it was so difficult to get a glimpse of the Emperor, and that he only visited the Russian departments at the Exposition, excluding all visitors while he was passing through. When he visited the opera no one was allowed to have tickets until their character was known, and whenever he drove through the city thousands of policemen and detectives hovered around him. The nearest we got to him was at review, when we saw him about a half mile distant through a field-glass. Who would care to be an Emperor and be compelled to be thus guarded from assassination? Perhaps the fear of French vengeance is the cause of the alleged illness of the Kaiser of Prussia.

British Knowledge of American Geography.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

Familiarity with American geography is not the strong suit of the literary Briton, and in particular of Lady Georgiana Fullerton. In her romance, "Too Strange Not to be True," Charlotte of Brunswick, early in the last century, settles upon the Lower Mississippi, where the Rocky Mountains are visible from her windows, and where, amid the gambolings of monkeys and the tumblings of buffaloes, she gathers the lotus flowers from out the tropical luxuriance, and in the twilight rows her canoe to the falls of the Minnehaha, narrowly escaping the alligators, but returning in time for tea, and to amuse herself, quoting Longfellow's song, "Hiawatha," which she had heard the Indians chanting in their forest palaces.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING HOUSE—First-class board, with rooms, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano; day board, $4.

470 WABASH-AV.—HAVING THREE PLEASANT rooms, baths, closets, etc., would take 3 or 4 gentlemen with references in private family.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST. (BURNSIDE) NEAR Twenty-ninth—Fine rooms, with excellent board and every modern improvement, at surprisingly low rates; cheerful society and every home comfort.

508 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, with board, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen.

West Side.

140 WARREN-AV., CORNER OF WOOD-ST.—Neatly-furnished rooms for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, in pleasant location, one block from Madison-st. cars, with excellent board.

617 WEST MONROE-ST.—A VERY DESIRABLE parlor and bed room on first floor, furnished, to let with board; price moderate. Reference required.

North Side.

245 INDIANA-ST.—A LARGE, FRONT ROOM, nicely furnished, with board. A few day boarders wanted.

277 FRANKLIN-ST.—A FURNISHED ROOM, with good board, for two single gentlemen; also, single room for one, and unfurnished front room.

Hotels.

MAULTON HOUSE, CORNER MARKET AND Kinzie-sts.—Terms reduced to $2.50 per day; boarders taken at from $6 to $12 per week, according to location of rooms. Day board, $6 per week; table equal to any $4 a-day house; rooms either en suite or single, suitable for gentleman and wife.

INSTRUCTION.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass. Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Rev. C. V. Spear, Principal.

PEEKSKILL MILITARY ACADEMY—PEEKSKILL, N. Y. $400 per year. Opens Sept. 10. COL. CHAS. J. WRIGHT, A. M., ROBERT DONALD, A. M., Associate Principals.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ONE AND A HALF STORY FRAME cottage and lot on Thirty-second-st., near Pittsburgh Railroad track; water on premises; 5 years' time and monthly payments. Apply to FRED. P. FISHER, 146 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs.; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Egan, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, five years' time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 114 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTern-av., Polk, Taylor, Twelfth-sts., and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build no money required down, and, if desired, will furnish a part of the money to build. Inquire of GEO. CADWELL, on premises, or at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—$400, $450 AND $500—EASY TERMS. Lots inside of the old city limits, accessible by street cars and omnibus line; high ground; title perfect. Call and get full particulars. A. G. STOREY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—THE DESIRABLE residence, 1139 Indiana-av., containing 14 rooms, handsome saloon parlors, conservatory, brick store-room, two bath-rooms, hot and cold water all through the house, frescoed ceilings, painted walls, plate glass windows, etc., etc. There is also a fine barn on the premises, and everything is in perfect repair. Possession given at any time. Call between 4 to 6 on any day during the week.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR C. & N. W. CAR SHOPS and Central Park, inside city limits. Owner lives East and wants to close out block. Long time given and prices very low. Free ride to premises. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 152 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—5 AND 10 YEARS TIME, 6 PER CENT, choice property near Drexel boulevard; also, in Blanchard tract. JOSIAH H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—SIX ACRES ON WEST MADISON-ST., near Hyman-av., cheap; terms easy. Inquire of the owner, at Room 22, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—I WANT AN OFFER FOR A BUSIness property. Would take house and lot or small farm on part. Address Z 91, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—WEST SIDE LOTS, ON ROBEY-ST.; great bargains are offered for a few days. H. WHIPPLE, 200 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST TAYlor-st.; 15 rooms; cheap, and easy terms. H. WHIPPLE, 200 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOT ON EMERALD-ST. AT VERY low figures if taken at once. H. WHIPPLE, 200 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NEAT HOME AT CENTRAL PARK. A steady man can get a splendid bargain; only a small cash payment required. Also a few lots to sell on monthly payments at Central Park. S. W. KROFF, 145 LaSalle-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE, AND LOT, $2,200; $200 down, $25 per month; near horse-cars. C. W. DEAN, 132 Clark-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, AND SALOON AND FIXtures near the new City Hall, on Adams-st. I will trade the said place for lots in the city. Call at No. 27 West Randolph-st. M. C. WIEDMAN.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—CITY LOTS; HOMES FOR men of moderate means. Now is your time to build, before lumber advances. Choice lots upon Halsted, Emerald, Dashiel, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, State, Arnold, and Thirty-seventh-sts.; also, on Wentworth, Archer, and Egan-avs. Small payment down; balance in 5 years, at 6 per cent; titles perfect; full warranty deeds. Apply to the owner, HENRY W. CHIPMAN, 139 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, ON REASONABLE terms, a fine residence lot on Ellis-av., north of Thirty-seventh-st., suitable for single or double house; or would exchange for cheap house and lot near Cottage Grove. Address V 47, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—PARK-AV.—HOUSE AND FURNIture, and lot 20x125 to 16-foot alley; house has all the modern improvements, 12 rooms, everything new; beautiful home. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV.—3-STORY AND BASEment octagon stone-front, 10 rooms, modern improvements, on Indiana-av., between Twenty-sixth and Thirtieth-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE—1286 WABASH-AV. TERMS easy. Lot 25x171 ft. Inquire of owner, at 878 State-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY:

25 acres in Sec. 35, 39, 13, on the line of the Chicago, Hamilton & Eastern R. R., now being constructed, and near proposed depot, at $25,000.

10 or 20 acres in Sec. 27, 39, 13, near Lawndale, and new station on the C., B. & Q. R. R.; perfectly adapted for subdivision and immediate sale in lots.

40 acres owned by Eastern parties, and situate in the subdivision of Hawthorne, for sale at low price and on easy terms.

20 acres in Hawthorne, and near the station, for sale for improvement, cheap.

10 acres on the corner of Twenty-second-st. boulevard and Hyman-av. The best located tract for investment west of the city.

A fine property fronting Douglas Park and Ogden-av., is offered at a bargain.

G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 168 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR LOT NEAR Lincoln Park. One of the best lots at Englewood. LARKIN & JENKS, 145 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST AND CHEAPEST LOTS at N. W. Car-shops. One-sixth cash, balance 4 years; fine improvements now going on. LARKIN & JENKS, 145 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT HINSDALE—A VARIety of places of from 4 to 13 rooms; with large or small grounds, also with shade and fruit. O. J. STOUGH, 72 and 74 Dearborn-st., main floor.

FOR SALE—A COMFORTABLE DWELLING house with 150 feet of ground, in Ravenswood, 8 rooms, abundance of closets, furnace, hard and soft water, fruit and shade trees; easy terms. Apply to ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS AT PARK RIDGE from $150 to $225, 50 feet front and 120 feet above the lake; only two minutes' walk from depot and near two elegant parks; small monthly payments. D. B. DEWEY & CO., 147 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—WE WILL SELL LOTS FOUR TO FIVE blocks from North Evanston depot on 20 years' time, 6 per cent interest; lots high, dry, and very choice; good sidewalks and pleasant groves. D. B. DEWEY & CO., 147 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS AND 5 ACRES good, dry improved land, ½ mile from Hobart depot, on Fort Wayne R. R., from Chicago 38 miles; price $625, cash $100, balance $10 per month; no agency business; office days, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. J. EARLE, owner, Room 3, 133 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—42 LOTS AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, convenient to depots, at a bargain to the purchaser. Price low, and terms easy. Having subdivided one of the most desirable blocks at South Englewood, one block from the depot, we will now sell by the acre or lot, on small cash payment and long time. EDWARD W. JONES & CO., 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 23.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A BRICK HOUSE in Evanston for house and lot in Aurora and $2,000 cash. H. WHIPPLE, 200 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FRAME HOUSE and large lot at Evanston for small place in Aurora and money or notes. H. WHIPPLE, 200 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY, SUITABLE FOR subdivision, on South and West Sides. H. WHIPPLE, 200 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CLARENDON HILLS—THIS BEST OF all the suburbs of Chicago is 19 miles from the city, on C. B. & Q. R. R., about 100 feet above the level of the lake; beautiful scenery, good school, and every attraction for a nice home. Save your rents and buy a place of your own with monthly payments; we will build houses for those desiring it. For health, wealth, and happiness, go to Clarendon Hills. Plats and particulars of CHAS. B. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE FOREST—BEAUTIFUL COUNtry home; house 14 rooms; 11 acres of land, improved in the best style; must be sold; owner desires to go abroad. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—FINE RESIDENCE IN HIGHLAND Park, bargain, on easy terms, house new and very conveniently arranged, 11 rooms and bath-room, 12 closets, besides large pantries, large double parlor opening on to piazza 8 feet wide and over 100 feet long, brick cellar 8 feet high under whole house, with laundry, dry-room, furnace, and fuel rooms, hot and cold water up and down stairs, gas machine and furnaces in successful operation; lot 300 feet on corner, 3¼ acres, with fine grove, in fine location; a model house. Terms on application to owner. Office 217 South Clinton-st., corner VanBuren, Chicago.

FOR SALE—CORNELL—BLOCK OF 5 ACRES, corner of Seventy-fourth-st. and Stony Island boulevard, near Cornell or Grand Junction; 140 railway trains a day. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A GOOD FARM IN Kane County, Ill.; 120 acres. H. WHIPPLE, 200 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A GOOD BRICK store well located at Freeport—no incumbrance—for city or suburban property. H. WHIPPLE, 200 LaSalle.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—NEAR CORDEN, Illinois:
One fruit farm, 162 acres, $12,000.
One fruit farm, 120 acres, $12,000.
One fruit farm, 84 acres, $12,000.
WM. GARNETT, 153 Monroe-st., Room 2.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—DWELLING HOUSE WORTH $20,000, to be paid for ½ money, ½ in best Riverside property at cost. WM. GARNETT, 153 Monroe-st., Room 2.

WANTED—WEST SIDE DWELLING HOUSE, worth $14,000, to be paid for in Michigan-av. lot, near Twenty-eighth-st., subject to $4,000 incumbrance. WM. GARNETT, 153 Monroe-st., Room 2.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF DOUBLE AND SINGLE carriages, buggies, phaetons, etc., etc., at low prices. 227 State-st. P. L. SMITH.

A NO. 1 BAKER WAGON, TEAM, AND ROUTE, for sale. Inquire at No. 243 Ewing-st.

FOR SALE—CASH OR TIME—A VERY FINE pair of carriage horses, 16 hands, black, and very stylish; weigh 2,400, and 6 years old, sound and kind. J. L. MANNING, 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A GOOD HORSE AND DRAY, and steady work paid by the week. Inquire at store of STEARNS & CO., No. 248 East Lake-st.

SECOND-HAND TOP AND OPEN BUGGIES, PHAEtons, Concords, and light carriages, for sale cheap. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO., 225 Wabash-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—LAST WEEK, A SUM OF MONEY. Apply to-day to JAS. CARBRAY, plasterer, at work corner Sangamon and Washington-sts., new building.

LOST—$20 REWARD—FROM NO. 542 MICHIGAN-av., on Saturday morning, a Newfoundland dog, about 8 months old; answers to the name of Bruno. The above reward will be paid on his return to R. M. WHIPPLE, No. 542 Michigan-av.

LOST—THE PERSON WHO PICKED UP ON TWENty-seventh-st. a lady's plaid shawl will please return it to No. 79 Shurtleff-av., and receive a reward.

LOST—ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, ON BOARD the excursion boat Chicago Belle, or near the dock, a solitaire diamond ring. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the Night Custom-House, corner Clark and South Water-sts.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWO BILLIARD-TABLES; COST $750 one year ago; will sell both for $250 cash if sold at once. Call at 362 South State-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, CLOSETS, water, and barn, 458 West Erie-st., just east of Ashland-av. Call at house. C. W. DEAN.

TO RENT—IN EVANSTON, A GOOD NEW HOUSE at the head of College-av., or will be sold at a bargain. Also 4 houses and cottages for rent in North Evanston, or for sale on monthly payments. Call from 2 to 5 at 153 Monroe-st., Room 3, or at any hour at my office in Evanston. C. E. BROWNE.

TO RENT—HOUSE 1071 WABASH-AV.; HOUSE ON Thirty-sixth-st., near Michigan-av.; house 139 South Hoyne st.; house 390 Warren-av., 10 rooms; house 194 South Leavitt-st.; new stores on West Madison-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—3-STORY BRICK-HOUSE, 152 HOWE-st. Hot and cold water, bathroom, etc. W. J. DAVIS, 149 Madison-st.

TO RENT—LARGE COTTAGE, BRICK BASEMENT, corner Halsted and Wolfram; 75-foot lot, trees, and shrubbery. Apply to JOHN C. BARKER, Attorney, 149 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT FRAME dwelling, No. 179 Wabash-av. Inquire corner State and Twenty-second-sts., over Broadway Market.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE, WELL FURNISHED, desirably located, to respectable family who will board present occupants. Inquire of GUSTIN & WALLACE, Room 3 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—THE RENT OF A GOOD FURNISHED house, in a first-rate locality, will be given for a couple of months to suitable parties, who will take good care of grounds and furniture. Reference required. Address A. T. HEMMINGWAY, Room 34, 145 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A 6-ROOM COTTAGE, 3 CLOSETS, pantry, and water; rent $20 per month. 278 First-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE—1286 WABASH-AV., SIX rooms, large pantry, and closet. Newly papered and painted. Inquire at 878 State-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM AT 301 NORTH Clark-st.

TO RENT—LARGE, ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED rooms, by day, week, or month, at ST. ELMO, 65 and 67 Dearborn. Charges reasonable.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM, WITHOUT board, facing lake, between Twelfth and Thirteenth-sts., with hot and cold water, suitable for two gentlemen. Terms, $30 per month. Address T 61, Tribune office.

TO RENT—27 ROOMS IN BUILDING ON EAST Washington-st., near tunnel, well arranged for boarding-house or for renting of rooms. DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block, 164 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS, WITH CLOSETS, GAS, AND water. Apply at 1469 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS OF No. 891 State-st.; 7 rooms, gas and water on each floor, in good condition. Inquire No. 844 State-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, A HANDSOME SUITE OF parlors with alcove, with use of basement and hall bed-room, cheap until October. Good board can be obtained in the block. Call at 13 Groveland-court.

TO RENT—TWO NICE UNFURNISHED FRONT rooms. Gas, hot and cold water, and bath-room. Inquire at 720½ West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—THREE LOFTS TO LET, SUITABLE for wholesale or manufacturing purposes, at No. 4 East Washington-st.; rooms very light, with elevator and vault. Rent, $1,500 per annum. Also, two flats, entire or separate in rooms, over Ely & Co.'s store, corner Wabash-av. and Monroe-st. EDWARD ELY.

TO RENT—BASEMENT, CORNER HALSTED AND O'Brien-sts., suitable for any kind of business. Apply at 490 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—WITH STEAM POWER, A LARGE room on the first floor, suitable for any kind of woodwork or other manufactory; also, rooms on third floor. Address P 8, Tribune office.

TO RENT—BASEMENT, 183 RANDOLPH-ST. RENT low to suitable party. W. J. DAVIS, 149 Madison-st.

TO RENT—THE EAGLE HOTEL, ONE OF THE best situated hotels in town, opposite the Northwestern and Milwaukee depots. Inquire at 19 West Kinzie.

TO RENT—STORES, SINGLE OR DOUBLE, ON Lake, Clark, Dearborn, Randolph, and other streets; also, banking-rooms and offices, in Reaper, McCormick, Speed, and other blocks in centre of the city, cheap. We are offering some good chances for cheap rents. J. M. MARSHALL & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 71 Clark-st.

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR NO. 85 LAKE-ST., corner State, 20x80, well lighted. Inquire on first floor.

TO RENT—HALF OF MY OFFICE, FURNISHED; physician preferred. HUXMAN, Dentist, northwest corner Madison and Clark-sts.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEMAN, A nicely-furnished room, with or without board, where there are no other boarders. Address U 76, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PROMINENT BUSINESS, A WELL ESTABLISHed and paying business; the right parties, with a cash capital of from $10,000 to $15,000 can secure a good and well established business, with the exclusive agency of a large manufacturing company in Massachusetts, for the whole West. A staple article and good profits. Has been established in Chicago for one year, and business can be doubled every year. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address V 51, Tribune office.

BOARDING HOUSE FOR SALE, HAS 14 BEDrooms, front and back, besides parlors, bath-room, store-room, closets, &c. Is on a street traversed by cars and buses. Rent $50 per month. West of Union Park. Apply Room 20, No. 167 East Madison-st., from 10 to 1 o'clock.

BAKERY FOR SALE OR RENT IN A LIVE TOWN of 1,600 inhabitants; the only bakery in town. For full particulars, inquire of SIBLEY, ENDICOTT & CO., 48 and 50 South Water-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—ALL AURORA HALLS, 113 MILWAUkee-av., consisting of one great hall and a small hall, together with saloon, ice-house, and barn. Will sell very cheap on account of leaving for the old country. Call at the place.

HALF INTEREST IN A GOOD PAYING BUSINESS for sale. Apply to T. J. BOLENDER, Room 2, 143 LaSalle-st.

I WANT A YOUNG BUSINESS MAN WITH $2,500 cash to join me in buying out the interest of my partner, who is going East; satisfactory explanations given; business established, respectable, profitable; will bear the strictest investigation. Address P 78, Tribune office.

MILLINERY STORE FOR SALE, HAVING THE best trade of any in the place. Stock now reduced to almost nothing. Reason for selling, very poor health. Address MRS. L. C. CHAMBLIN, Dixon, Ill.

$200 WILL BUY A FINE STOCK OF DRY goods and clothing, with fixtures. Rent cheap. Rooms if wanted. Call at 225 West Chicago-av.

$1,000 PART CASH, WILL BUY A HALF INterest in a well-established cash business, paying $400 per month. 127 South Clark-st., Room 26.

$1,200 CASH—BUSINESS FOR SALE—STORE, stock, and fixtures of retail cash business, paying from $10 to $15 clear profit per day; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address D, Carrier 28.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established, 1854.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON CITY IMPROVED PROPerty, with good margins, at 9 per cent. Other sums at 10. J. H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

TO LOAN—SUMS OF $1,000 OR MORE ON CITY real estate or Illinois farms within 100 miles. Good notes purchased. B. L. PEASE, Reaper Block.

TO LOAN—$3,000, $4,000, AND $5,000 TO LOAN ON improved farms in Cook or the adjoining counties in Illinois. Apply or address SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 14 Nixon Building.

WANTED—$3,200 FOR 5 YEARS, SECURED BY house and lot on Wabash-av., worth $8,000; also, $3,000 (or less) for 3 to 5 years, on lots at Central Park worth $6,000; also, $200 and $400 (short time) on chattel mortgage. S. W. KROFF, 145 LaSalle-st., Room 14.

WANTED—$2,000—ON FIRST-CLASS IMPROVED city residence property worth $13,000; will pay 10 per cent; no commissions. Room 3, 145 LaSalle-st., Major Block.

$6,000 TO LOAN FOR 4 OR 5 YEARS, ON good inside unincumbered property. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, Northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR NEW OR OLD BOOKS in any quantity. The Old Book Store. CHAPIN BROS., 214 and 216 East Madison-st.

BRANCH OF THE OLD ORIGINAL 25-CENT CALIfornia Restaurant will open on Tuesday next at 144 and 145 Michigan-av. (opposite the Grand Exposition Building). Best meal in the city for 25 cents.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 364 State-st.

CLOTHES-WRINGERS OF ALL KINDS REpaired; new rolls $1 each, $3.50 a pair; new wringers $6 and $7, at H. S. THAYER & CO.'s, 22 West Washington-st.

VANDERPOOL'S PATENT AXLE OILER; NO taking off wheels; oiled in a minute. Patent right for sale—State or county. W. BARTON, 228 West Lake-st.

WANTED—TO KNOW THE ADDRESS OF HENry F. Cook; Sarah, widow of Loren Pettebone; John Seitzinger; and Lovin, widow of Benjamin Cook. Formerly, all lived in Cook County, Ill. Any one knowing the residence or address of any of the above-named persons will confer a favor by addressing a line to G. E. B. HOWARD, care Central Hotel, Chicago.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES. General Office, 150 State-st.; Branch Office, 873 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 215 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly payments, and rented. Office open evenings.

THE NEW FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE—WE call special attention to recent improvements made in the Florence, also to the new and elegant styles of cases added to our list. To meet the views of those preferring a machine feeding the work away from the operator, we have made Nos. 12 and 14, which combine the desirable features to be found in machines made by others, with all the peculiar excellencies of the Florence. WM. H. SHARP & CO., General Agents, 124 State-st., Chicago.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING-MACHINES, THE new improved, sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office 155 State-st.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY AND light manufacturing sewing machine; repairing done; needles, thread, and oil. 29 South Clark-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE HAT, CAP, AND fur business in a live city in Michigan, where good profits can be made. Old established house doing a cash business of about $30,000 a year. A good No. 1 man with from $3,000 to $5,000 would do well to investigate this. For particulars inquire of DAVIS & PIKE, 155 Dearborn-st.

PARTNER WANTED—IF I COULD FIND A SMART, active young man, with $3,000 in cash, capable of taking charge of my city sales, would give him an interest in a paying branch of my wholesale trade, already established, and will put up an equal amount in cash myself. Only those meaning business need address. J 70, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $4,000 TO $6,000, in a business established two years. Increasing sales require additional capital. For particulars apply to ELDRIDGE & TOURTELLOTTE, 129 Dearborn.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 OR $5,000 IN A rectifying and wholesale liquor business, running one of the best trades in city; established 7 years. Address K 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED JOB PRINTING solicitor. Address P 7, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS salesman at J. A. KING & CO.'s, 458 West Lake-st.

WANTED—SALESMEN IN THE WESTERN States and Territories, by a boot and shoe jobbing house; only those need apply who can influence a large trade and are thoroughly acquainted with the business. Address, with reference, P. O. Box 2717, New York.

Trades.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL HORSE-COLLAR maker, with capital, to invest in one of the best-paying horse-collar factories in the United States. Address DUNAVAN & BRUNK, Dayton, LaSalle Co., Ill.

WANTED—12 CARPENTERS AT 56 FARRELL-ST. Monday morning. Also a good, strong boy to learn carpenter work.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO LEARN THE photographic art; a good chance. Call at Art Gallery, 161 West Madison-st.

WANTED—3 GOOD CARPENTERS TO GO TO Evanston, who wish to purchase a lot at cash figures, and will turn half of their wages toward said lot, and receive the other half in cash. Steady employment for the season. Call from 2 to 5 at Room 3, 153 Monroe-st., or at any hour at my office in Evanston. C. E. BROWNE.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE TRIMmer. Inquire at Ogden House, cor. Washington and Franklin-sts., or address E. G. BRERETON, Lacon, Ill.

WANTED—A NO. 1 COMMON CARRIAGE-PAINTer immediately; a good finisher required. Address E. BARTON, Meriden, Ill.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CARE OF HORSES and four good, strong men to work on ice wagons. Apply before 1 o'clock Monday morning at 209 Twenty-second-st. SWETT & CROUCH.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN THAT UNDERSTANDS the grocery business; no other need apply. Also a young man to drive delivery wagon. Apply at 274 Blue Island-av.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—1,000 STATION MEN TO WORK THE whole season, on the Wisconsin Central Railroad; Company work; no contractors; money sure; fair prices paid. Apply at Stevens Point, Wis., to WM. A. HAVEN, Chief Engineer, or at end of track to WM. E. HAVEN, Assistant Chief Engineer.

WANTED—25 MEN FOR GRAVEL-TRAIN IN ILLInois; two foremen, 1 blacksmith to work on carsprings. Company work, and free fare. Apply 274 South Water-st. E. F. SHAW, Agent.

WANTED—100 STATION MEN, TO WORK ON THE Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Chicago Railroad; fair prices and good work; fare advanced; will leave Tuesday night. Apply at Room 6, 94 LaSalle-st. SMITH & ALLISON.

WANTED—100 IRONMEN AND SPIKERS; $2.25 per day; no fare nor fee. 300 for Wisconsin; $2.50 per day, 50 for city. 25 farm hands, 20 choppers. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A MAN IN STORE, ONE FOR LIGHT work, 25 men for tunnel, 100 for railroad, and 10 for saw mill. Apply at 275 East Madison-st., Room 13, corner Market-st.

WANTED—100 RAILROAD MEN IN COAL MINES. No charges in office. Apply at 43 West Randolph-st., Room 1.

WANTED—FOR THE WISCONSIN CENTRAL Railroad—300 laborers, $2 per day; 100 choppers, $2.25 per day; 500 for station work, at 20 to 24 cents per yard; all company work; no contractors; fare and office fees advanced; no money required, so hurry up and bring your baggage to 229 East Randolph-st., Lind Block. C. V. SNELL, Agent; W. A. HANN, Chief Engineer.

WANTED—100 MEN FOR GRADING IN OHIO. Fare advanced. Also, 200 for Indiana, and 25 men for corporation work in Michigan. Also, farm hands and wood-choppers. Apply at 18 South Canal-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—SEVERAL SMART MEN FOR THE city, and 500 for the country, to sell Prof. Henry's non-explosive compound for kerosene oil. One agent sold $15 worth in a day, and cleared $12. Any energetic person can make $4 a day easily. Send for circulars. A. MAY, 25 West Lake-st., Chicago.

WANTED—CANVASSERS FOR THE AMERICAN pocket lock; something new and useful. Sample by mail, 25 cents. A. M. RICHARDSON, 148 East Madison-st.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT to call on JONES & CO., 71 South Canal-st. Business legitimate. Rare chance for good, active men.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER and ironer, for family of five, at No. 3 Bryant-av., south of Douglas-place. No Irish need apply.

WANTED—AT 1123 PRAIRIE-AV., GIRL TO DO general housework.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK at 367 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—AT 443 MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN Thirteenth and Fourteenth-sts., a German, Scotch, Norwegian or colored girl for general housework.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS SERVANT GIRLS, American, German, or Scandinavian; one as cook, the other as second girl. Inquire at 964 Prairie-av.

WANTED—AT PEOPLE'S DINING ROOMS, 196 East Monroe-st., 4 dining-room girls, a good cook, and a dish-washer. Apply early.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK at 489 Division-st.

WANTED—AT 248 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., A strong, competent girl for general housework.

WANTED—KITCHEN GIRL AT 383 WEST TAYlor-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at No. 75 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR SECOND WORK. 489 North LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, GERMAN OR SCANdinavian preferred, in a small family. Call at 411 West Indiana-st., in brick store.

WANTED—AT 13 SOUTH GREEN-ST., A GOOD cook. Liberal wages. American or German woman preferred.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF 2 children. Apply at 274 Blue Island-av., in grocery store.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—3 GOOD SEWING GIRLS AND 2 apprentices to learn dressmaking, by MRS. PAULINE LETANG, 224 Wabash-av.

Laundresses.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—AT WOOD'S HOTEL, 356 State-st., a woman for a laundry, one that understands ironing and is capable of taking charge of the laundry; good wages paid.

WANTED—STRONG, INTELLIGENT GIRLS, TO learn to iron shirts. Can earn large wages when experienced. 73 West Washington-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families, hotels, and laundries, city and country, at 80 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—POSITION IN A BANK, by a young man of 10 years' experience as cashier and teller; first-class reference. Address K 10, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS clerk, or copyist in any way; good references, and money for security. Address J, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRUG and prescription clerk, who is conversant with English and German. Address RADIX, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 16 years old, to learn the drug business, with view to school of pharmacy. Services first six months for board. Address Box 236.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH WATCHMAKER IN the country; I have had some experience in repairing of jewelry, clocks, and watches. Reference given if required. Please address, stating terms, M. J. WHEATON, 29 East Washington-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN AS coachman; has 20 years' experience; would take care of garden if required; his wife as laundress, or would do general housework in a small family; have no incumbrance; both will be found obliging and give every satisfaction; have no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call or address for 2 days, R. W., 235 Twenty-fifth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, to do second work in a private family. Please call at 404 West Harrison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, in a private family, to do light second work or take care of children. Address D 37, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do general housework. 210 West Randolph-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS dressmaker, by the day or week. Address P 65, Tribune office.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—MRS. QUIRK, A YOUNG girl, wishes a situation as nurse and plain sewer; is willing and obliging; has the best of reference. 275 South Park-av.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF help carefully supplied with the best of cooks and house girls at MRS. WHITTAKER'S, 295 East Chicago-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS, to work in a restaurant, or any kind of work where they can room at home; or go in the country. Call in the morning, or address MISS ELLA, next door to 132 Desplaines-st., up-stairs.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN SEEKING A PROFITable engagement in a permanent business will find our inducements well suited in every particular. A fair average profit is $10 a day; some make $20 a day; a few $30. We manufacture and sell an indispensable article. Small capital required. Samples worth $1.50 sent for 50 cents, to show the goods. Apply early, as territory is being rapidly taken. MERRILL & CO., 95 West Lake-st.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR "SHOW-CARDS." Price, $5 per hundred; retail at 25c per piece everywhere. A. STEMPEL, 189 East Madison-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL OUR NEW BUTton-hole cutter, needle-threading thimble, and other new articles. 88 East Madison-st., Room 3.

MUSICAL.

I WANT TO PURCHASE A SECOND-HAND PIano for cash. State maker and price. ROBERTS, 374 State-st., second floor.

PIANOS TO RENT AND FOR SALE ON MONTHLY payments; best instruments and lowest prices. N. GOULD & SON, 20 Cottage Grove-av.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

WANTED—BUILDING MATERIAL, FINISHING lumber, frames, doors, sash, etc., for four houses; will pay half cash, balance in unincumbered real estate. BROWN & HORTON, 185 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS residence lot, 50x150 feet, on Ellis-av., north of Thirty-seventh-st., for a cheap house and lot near Oakland station. Address V 47, Tribune office.

SPORTING.

The Dexter Park Meeting---To-Day's Big Programme.

Billiards in New York---Two More Challenges.

A Game of Ball the Baltimores Did Not Win.

THE TURF.

SUMMARY OF THE PAST WEEK.

The following is a brief summary of the races which came off during the past week, with the names of the winners and their best time: First Day---Gardner House stake, Mottle, walk over; Grand Pacific Hotel stake, Lalitude, 1:53¼; 2:40 race, Albert, 2:35; 2:25 race, Fred. Hooper, 2:26¾; handicap running race, Cape Race (¾ of a mile), 1:40¾. Second Day---2:30 race, Nellie, 2:33½; 2:33 race, Redwing, 2:31; running race, two-mile heats, all ages, Euchre, 3:51. Third day---running race, 1¼ miles, Flush, 2:48; Transit House stake (trotting), Gen. Grant, 2:59; trotting race for 5-year olds, Hiram, walk-over; running race, mile heats, for all ages, Mariposa, 1:53½; dash twice around the track, Cape Race, 3:32. Fourth day---¾-mile dash for brown stake, Carrie P., 53 seconds; pacing race, Harry, 2:26¼; 2:27 race, Fred Hooper, 2:26¾; 2:50 race, Albert, 2:33½. Fifth day---1¼-mile dash, Lady Fairfield, 2:16; 2:30 race, Mila Caldwell, 2:27; running race, three-mile heats, declared a nullity, owing to an accident.

SATURDAY'S RACES.

FIFTH DAY OF DEXTER PARK SUMMER MEETING---CHICAGO, July 5, 1873.---Running premium for all ages, carrying 100 lbs, $200 to first horse, $100 to second; dash of 1¼ miles.

R. R. Barnes' Lady Fairfield	1
James H. Summer's b. m. Rocket	2
William Jennings' b. c. Cape Race	3
J. M. Harney's ch. c. Henry O'Fallon	0
J. E. Saville's b. g. Lancet	0
C. F. Brown's ch. c. Keno	0
H. Bundy & Son's ch.	0
John H. Davis b. c.	0
Ed Gray's ch. g. King's Excuse	dr
D. McDaniels & Co.'s b. f. Sue Ryder	dr

Time---Mile, 1:45¾; mile and quarter, 2:14.

SAME DAY---Trotting premium to No. 20, $3,000, for horses which have never beaten 2:30; $1,500 to 1st, $750 to 2d, $450 to 3d, $300 to 4th.

L. V. Caldwell's ch. m. Mila, Caldwell	3	1	1	1
P. Wineman's ch. s. Logan	1	2	5	5
E. V. Bennett's br. g. Country Boy	2	3	2	4
J. A Cummings' b. s. Redwing	5	5	7	3
J. J. Smith's s. m. Lady Fox	4	4	3	8
J. H. Martin's bl. g. Black Prince	6	6	4	7
Dan Pfeiffer's b. m. Topsy	7	8	8	6
A. H. Buck's ch. m. Hattie	8	7	6	7
Ben Mace's r. g. Walter	dr.			
F. P. Wannemaker's bl. g. Edgar	dr.			
C. R. Martin's b. g. Ben Smith	dr.			

Time---2:23; 2:27; 2:27¼; 2:27¼; 2:31¼.

TIME.

Heats.	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First	37¼	1:14¼	2:38
Second	37¼	1:13½	2:37
Third	37¼	1:13	2:37¼
Fourth	38¼	1:14¼	2:31¼

TO-DAY.

The races will commence at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and will consist of a running race for a "consolation" purse of $300 for defeated horses, to which no entry fee is charged; two match races for a stake of $400 between Mr. Simpson's bay filly Marion and bay colt Three Cheers, and Mr. Howell's chestnut colt Uncle Hark and chestnut filly Mary Howell; a sweepstakes trot for $300 to wagons; and the great race for the special purse of $4,000. The entries for these several races are as follows:

THE HARNESS RACE.

This is for a special purse of $4,000, free for all, American bred to carry twenty pounds of weight:

William Lovell enters b. m. American Girl.
Ben Mace enters b. g. Sensation.
Alex. Lewis enters b. g. Harry Todd.
W. H. Crawford enters b. g. J. H. Conley.
A. F. Fawcett enters ch. g. Bashaw, Jr.
W. Armstrong enters b. g. Fred Hooper.

THE WAGON RACE.

This will be a sweepstakes trot for a special purse of $200, heat three times in five, to wagons, between

D. Pfeiffer's b. g. Barney Kelly.
W. Darting's b. m. Ella Thorp (formerly German Maid).
G. F. Fuller's b. g. Lagonier.

CONSOLATION PURSE.

Mile heats for beaten horses. First, $300; second, $175; third, $75; fourth, $50. Horses beaten once allowed 7 pounds; twice, 10 pounds; three times, 15 pounds.

J. J. Crowley enters Quartermaster.
Loyd enters Pat Leonard.
C. H. Brown enters Keno.
W. H. Reynolds enters Nick Baker.
James H. Summer enters Rocket.
J. H. Conlisk enters Harry of the West.

HALF MILE DASHES.

Match race, dash, half mile, American Jockey Club Rules.

R. & J. Rowett's c. colt Uncle Hark, 2 years old.
J. C. Simpson's b. colt Three Cheers, 2 years old.

Match Race, dash, half mile, American Jockey Club Rules.

R. & J. Rowett's ch. filly Mary Rowett.
J. C. Simpson's b. f. Marion.

The above programme is fully as attractive as any during the past week, and there should be a large attendance. The managers of the meeting need such another crowd as the one of yesterday to save them from loss.

FAST RUNNING TIME IN SACRAMENTO.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5.---At Sacramento this afternoon California horses achieved a reputation for speed second to none. The fastest time ever made in a running race in the United States was beaten in the first heat, the three first heats, taken together, being the fastest time ever made in the world. The purse was for $750. The horses entered were R. H. Thornhill, Nell Flaherty, Thad Stevens, Queen, and Twenty Cents. The first heat was won by Thornhill in 1:43, beating Flaherty half a length, stamping both horses the fastest running horses in the United States. In the second heat Flaherty made half a mile in 51, leading Thornhill, coming home ahead, again repeating 1:43, the same time as the first heat. This was something wonderful, nothing like it being on record in the time-table in this country. The third, fourth, and fifth heats were won by neither of the flyers. Thad Stevens winning all in 1:43¼, 1:46¾, 1:45. The five heats were made in 8:41, being the fastest time on record in the world. California claims the laurels from Dutchman's brow.

DES MOINES RACES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, July 5.---The Polk County Fair closed yesterday with a large attendance. The principal feature was the races, the most remarkable of which was the pacing race, in which Jack Evans' 4-year old, only six weeks in training, made a mile in 2:29¼. This is said to be the fastest time on record for a 4-year old.

BILLIARDS.

PRESENTATION OF THE CHAMPION CUP.

The New York *World* of July 4 says: At 8 o'clock last evening, in the billiard-parlors of Mr. Chris O'Connor, there was a formal presentation of the prizes taken in the recent international tournament. A long table, loaded with good things to eat and drink, was arranged, and at its head Mr. O'Connor presided in person. There were present large delegations from the billiard fraternity, with their particular friends, and a bevy of reporters, numbering in all about 100. Mr. John Geary made the presentation speeches, and in addressing Albert Garnier, the champion of the world, he remarked:

Between three and four centuries ago an obscure artisan of France invented a kind of table upon which to play a game with three ivory balls. This game he called billiards; and that is the simple story of its origin. Since that time, the Frenchman, as well as in various other arts, has been first of that fascinating game. It gives me great pleasure, on behalf of the enterprising management of this tournament, to present them, emblems of superiority to such a worthy Frenchman as yourself, and it is moreover, particularly appropriate, from the fact that we Americans are indebted to your countrymen for the game which has now become so popular in our midst. In the contest just concluded many thought you would be last, but I am happy to state that the old adage has been reversed, and the last on the list is actually first. Mr. Garnier, you have acquitted yourself admirably. Allow me to present you with this cup, which, before coming into the possession of it as personal property, you must hold against all comers for the period of eighteen months. The gold medal herewith tendered is yours and an emblem of your skill as a billiard player in the estimation of the management. This check for $1,127.81 is the first money prize, your due, and the seventh part of the net proceeds, $8,246.26, which sum is to be divided among the contestants. The elegant billiard-table you already have in your room. We present these testimonials in hearty acknowledgment of your transcendent prowess with the cue.

Mr. Garnier's response is as follows:

GENTLEMEN: Being unaccustomed to make speeches, and especially in the English language, I ask your indulgence on this occasion. All I can say is that I cannot find words enough to express my gratitude for the friendship you manifest toward me. I am really proud to have made so many warm friends for the short time I have resided in this glorious country. I thank you a thousand times, and shall ever remember these happy moments, and before I leave you, gentlemen, I desire to assure you that I shall heartily resign the championship to a better man whenever one turns up.

Mr. Geary then handed Mons. Ubassy one of the diamond-studded lockets, for the best general average of over 8 points, and a check for $2544.19, the sixth part of its proceeds. Mr. Deery received the other locket for the best run of 79, and a check for $2823.10. Mr. J. Dion got $483.15. Mr. C. Dion, the second prize of $966.34, and Mr. Daly $805.28, the third prize. Each player made a neat little speech as he received his gift, and seemed perfectly satisfied. The cup, made of pure silver and lined with gold, is in the shape of a semi-sphere and about as large as an ordinary punch-bowl; its cost was about $600; on one side was inscribed: "Emblem of the championship of the world at the three-ball carom game, according to the rules adopted in the international billiard tournament, held in New York, June, 1873;" upon the other is carved an exquisite representation of a billiard table, above it the inscription, "Albert Garnier, Champion," while below it on a scroll are the names of the players he defeated. The cup, the table, and $1,000 in money were the gifts of Mr. H. W. Collender; Mr. Chris O'Connor gave the two lockets, valued at $450 each. In conclusion everybody adjourned to the table, where toasts were offered to Messrs. O'Connor, Collender, Geary, each of the players, and the members of the press. It was, withal, a memorable occasion, and a fitting finale to the most brilliant billiard tournament ever held in the world. From the following challenges and entering the evening one might conclude that the three-ball game had had a new lease of life:

NEW YORK, July 3, 1873.---Being aware that M. Ubassy has a disposition to play me more particularly than any one else at the three-ball game, and not happening to like all the conditions laid down in his published challenge, I do hereby propose to play him a game of 600 points for $500 a side, the game to be played on a 5 by 10-foot Collender bevel table, with 2¾-inch ivory balls, in accordance with the rules adopted in the recent international tournament. As M. Ubassy intends to sail for Europe on the 12th of July, I will appoint July 10 as the day for the game. If the above meets with the approval of M. Ubassy, I hope he will confer with me immediately, and arrange about the deposit of forfeit, the place for playing, &c., either in person or by a responsible agent. CYRILLE DION.

And here is another:

NEW YORK, July 3, 1873.---We, the undersigned, stand ready to play any two men in the world at any game of billiards for $1,000 a side. Persons desiring to accept the above proposal will please confer at once with us, and receive immediate attention. Respectfully, ALBERT GARNIER,
MAURICE DALY.

BASE BALL.

THE RECALLS OLD TIMES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., July 5.---One of the neatest amateur games ever seen in this city came off on the fair grounds between the Forest City and the Chicago nines, this afternoon. Beis on the two clubs ran about even. The result of the game was a victory for the Chicago boys by a score of 14 to 9. The finest play made by the home club was a difficult double-play by Irvine, the left fielder, and Addy, second baseman. White on the side of the Chicagoes, the brilliant fielding of Tom Foley, and the catching of Donahue elicted frequent applause. The day was fine but the attendance small.

A GAME THE BALTIMORES DID NOT WIN.

Special Dispatch to the World.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 5.---The fourth championship game between the Philadelphia and Baltimore clubs was played here this afternoon, in the presence of about 600 spectators, the weather being very warm. The Philadelphias won by their remarkable heavy batting in the first two innings, in which they earned seven runs. Craver made the first two runs, and Carey the other run, after making clean hits, assisted by passed balls. The fielding of the Philadelphias was almost faultless, Fulmer excelling at short-stop, while at the bat Meyerle did well, making a clean home run in the first inning. The following is a summary of the game:

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 5.---Fourth game of the championship series between the Philadelphias and the Baltimores:

Baltimores.	R	B	P	A	*Philadelphias.*	R	B	P	A
Carey, 2 b.....	1	1	2	2	Outhbert, l. f..	1	2	3	0
Craver, c.....	2	2	2	1	Wood, 2 b.....	2	2	2	2
Pike, r. f.....	0	0	1	0	Malone, c.....	2	2	11	0
McVey, s. s....	0	0	4	4	Meyerle, 3 b..	1	4	4	1
Force, 3 b.....	0	1	2	2	Bechtel, r. f..	1	2	1	0
Hall, c. f.....	0	0	3	0	Fulmer, s. s....	0	1	2	4
Mills, 1 b.....	0	0	10	0	Treacy, c. f....	3	1	2	0
York, l. f.....	0	2	4	0	Hall, 1 b.....	1	2	14	0
Cummings, p....	0	0	0	2	Zettlein, p.....	1	2	0	2
Totals.....	3	6	27	10	Totals.....	13	18	27	13

RUNS SCORED.

Baltimore.....1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0---3
Philadelphia.....3 4 2 1 0 0 3 0 0---13

Runs earned---Baltimore, 0; Philadelphia, 9.
Bases on balls---Baltimore, 1; Philadelphia, 6.
Umpire---Mr. A. C. Reach, of the Athletic Club.
Time of game---One hour and 30 minutes.

BOSTON, July 5.---Base Ball---Bostons, 13; Resolutes, 2.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

An important meeting of the Chicago Medical Society will be held this evening at the office of Dr. Dyas.

The alarm of fire from Box 356, at 8 o'clock last evening, was caused by a small fire at No. 524 Aberdeen street. The damage will not exceed $50, and will be fully covered by insurance.

A sailor named Ebenezer Jones fell from the mast-head of the schooner W. T. Allen, on the afternoon of the Fourth, and was instantly killed. The vessel arrived in port yesterday with the body, which was taken to the Morgue. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

Three boys, while rowing in the lake, opposite Grand Haven street, yesterday afternoon, made the terrible discovery of the much-decomposed body of a young man. A pair of skates were strapped to his feet, indicating that the body had been long in the water, and was that of a too venturesome skater. The boys brought the body to shore, and notified the police at the Dearborn Station, who removed it to the Morgue.

Tony Pastor, who is now almost as well known and as popular in Chicago as in New York, will appear this evening and during the week at Nixon's Amphitheatre. In his own peculiar field he is without a rival, and the versatility and naturalness of his acting have won him a crowd of admirers. Accompanying him is a troupe, excellent of its kind, containing many names not new to the public, and not a few of them standing high in the esteem of playgoers. The entertainment will be diversified, like Joseph's coat, containing many pieces, all of them different. There will be in attendance a string orchestra and a strong brass band. Of course, the Amphitheatre will be crowded, as is usual when Mr. Pastor and his theatrical family appear on the stage.

The South Side Railroad Company being compelled to give up that portion of their road between Madison and Jackson streets, until it is repaved, accomplished a coup d'etat on Saturday night, so that their cars may not be stopped from running as usual, and the public discommoded. After injunction hours Saturday night---that is after midnight---a band of workmen proceeded, by torchlight, to connect the West Side track on Madison street with the South Side track which crosses it at Clark street. A similar connection was made at the corner of Van Buren and Clark streets. In this way the cars will be able to come down town, and the Twenty-second street and the Union Park cars to make their through trips. This action may be against law and against the wishes of property-owners on Clark street, but it will meet with the sanction of those who desire to use the cars.

A GOOD-SIZED BURGLARY.

Yesterday afternoon, David Cone, a jeweler at No. 1299 State street, went with his family to Lincoln Park. During their absence his store was entered by burglars, who succeeded in carrying off about $2,500 worth of property. The entrance to the store was made by prying open a back shutter, and forcing up a window. The property taken consisted of gold and silver rings, chains, silver watches, and a diamond spiral stud. They left no traces that would lead to their identity. Soon after the robbery was committed, Officer Connell arrested a fellow named Duryea, who had been seen hanging about the jewelry store for some days, on suspicion of being implicated in the robbery. He was lodged in the Twenty-second Street Station.

FIRE ON A TUG-BOAT.

At half-past 10 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the tug-boat Adam Burton, lying at the foot of Franklin street. It is supposed that the fire originated from the fire-box in the engine-room. An alarm was turned in from Box 128, which was quickly responded to, and a very extended spread of the flames prevented. There were other boats lying in the vicinity, the destruction of which would have involved serious loss. The loss will probably not exceed $300, which is fully covered by insurance. The boat is the property of David Dole, Esq.

---A suicidal dry goods clerk in Bridgeport, Conn., left a note saying that his act was due to nature having fitted his head on the wrong body ---"I can't stand it, and I won't." And he didn't.

BOSTON.

The Drought---King Cholera.

Some of the Daily Papers of Boston.

Journalism in the Modern Athens.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, July 1, 1873.

THE DROUGHT.

It is quite possible to have too much of a good thing, and the lovely, cloudless weather with which June began, protracted unbroken through the month, has given us more than a touch of drought. The crops of the farmers are suffering, and the lawns and gardens, lately so beautiful, look parched and brown. In especially-exposed places, the grass seems fairly scorched, as if fire had run over it. And, indeed, fires in the woods and fields are becoming a source of considerable anxiety. On all the lines of railway, the sparks of every passing engine kindle fires, which spread with such rapidity through the dry sod as to quickly become formidable. The terrible conflagration still raging in Plymouth County originated in this manner. A great extent of valuable pine-timber has already been burned over, and the entire force of the inhabitants is only able to keep the flames within bounds. As for extinguishing them, that is impossible by human power; a rain of several days' duration can alone effect such a result. Last night we had a few hours of rain, and it is still falling gently, so that we are encouraged to hope that the spell of drought is broken.

The possible advent of

KING CHOLERA

is a subject which begins to excite a certain amount of anxiety. There have been vague reports that cases had already occurred in the city; but thus far they appear to have no foundation in fact. Meantime, our sad experience of last winter is remembered as a lesson of warning. The old-fashioned proverb, that "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," is not likely to be so lost sight of as it then was. The Board of Health are active, and the city is in process of purification in various ways, so that we have a reasonable hope to escape any severe visitation of the dreaded scourge.

The retirement of Mr. M. M. Ballou from the post of editor-in-chief of

THE DAILY GLOBE

would seem to foreshadow some essential changes in the conduct of that paper. Mr. Ballou's withdrawal is necessited by the state of his health, which is much impaired by incessant labor. He is succeeded by Mr. Charles Hale as editor-in-chief, with Mr. William S. Robinson, the well-known "Warrington," as principal associate. In such vigorous hands the paper can hardly suffer any falling-off in point of character or ability. The *Globe* was started about a year and a half ago, by a company of eight or ten gentlemen, who, having ample capital for their command, and plenty of pluck, were not afraid to undertake the most hazardous of all business enterprises, the establishment of a new daily paper in an already crowded field. They conceived that there was yet room for a paper which should cover somewhat more varied ground than most political and news journals, and were sanguine that its own excellence would soon afford it a sufficient basis of circulation. Their plan included liberal space for correspondence, foreign and domestic, with special attention to matters of literary, musical, and artistic interest; and, to compass all this, the quarto form was resolved on. In view of the powerful competition already in the field, the enterprise was a bold one. It was, of course, nearly inevitable that a large sum of money should be sunk. The outset, yet there seems to be somebody able to bear the strain, as Mr. Ballou, in his valedictory, expresses his satisfaction at leaving the paper in a sound financial condition. He has also a right to congratulate himself on other points. The success which the paper has achieved in its peculiar field must be exceedingly gratifying to one who entered it somewhat new to the arduous labors of daily journalism. The *Globe* has, from the first, held excellent rank among the Boston dailies. Its editorial and reportorial corps were well made up, and its news carefully systematized. Its literary columns, having been, with judicious liberality, placed under the direction of a scholar and critic of known ability, have been a marked feature of the paper, and done much to give it value. There are indications that this feature of the *Globe* is to be a less distinctive one in future. If so, many readers will regret the change, though possibly they may find in the infusion of new life into the concern a reinforcement of vigor which may prove a compensating benefit.

As an organ of opinion, the *Globe* has not thus far wielded the power which belongs to some journals; but its editorials have been almost invariably fair in spirit and courteous in tone. It professes to be entirely independent in politics, but has always supported the Administration.

While on the subject of newspapers, perhaps a few words in reference to some other of

THE PRINCIPAL BOSTON DAILIES

may not be uninteresting. In each of our larger American cities, the newspapers have certain characteristics peculiar to their own special habitat, and which they would seem to draw from the soil. Chicago and a Baltimore daily are as unlike as the two cities; Boston and St. Louis no more produce the same kind of newspapers than they do the same type of women. The journals of this city have all more or less of the Boston stamp. They are grave, decorous, dignified. Their prevailing tone is cool, unenthusiastic, critical. It is only on special occasions that they warm into anything like intensity of expression; but, when they do, the effect is all the greater. When hard words are in order, they can use them as hard as cannon-balls. It is not easy to enlist their support, or easy to shake them off when they have once taken hold. They have a dogged persistence in the maintenance of an idea, which refuses to be tired out. They know the uses of "damnable iteration;" if they had had the management of the Hoosac Tunnel business the "great bore" would have been finished long ago.

Prominent among the Boston dailies is

THE ADVERTISER,

one of the oldest and longest-established papers in the city. It is devoted mainly to commercial and financial interests, rather than to those of a political character; but what political affiliations it has are with the Republican party. Perhaps it would be going too far to call it the *organ* of the Protectionists, yet it advocates Protectionist views, and can command the aid of some very able pens in their support. The *Advertiser* is very strongly edited, its leading articles being written with marked ability and power. It enjoys a steady and substantial, if not brilliant, prosperity,---its circulation being somewhere from 10,000 to 12,000 copies,---and it is a great favorite among the "solid" men of Boston. It is understood that the *Advertiser* will soon exchange its present form for the more convenient quarto.

THE EVENING TRANSCRIPT

adopted the quarto style about a year ago. This is a chatty, spicy paper, the favorite of ladies, and of the fashionable and semi-literary class of readers. It gathers into its columns a vast amount of entertaining news and pleasant gossip upon the lighter topics of the day, and is considered an indispensable guest at innumerable Boston tea-tables. The *Transcript* was burned out in the November fire, but, finding temporary accommodations in the *Globe* office, issued its regular editions next day as usual. The publishers are unshaken by their misfortune, and about to commence the erection of new and commodious quarters. The *Transcript* is edited by O. M. Haskell, and has a circulation of about 5,000.

THE POST

circulates about the same number of copies, finding its constituency largely among businessmen. It is an able paper, and, in the hands of one of the most accomplished of our journalists, maintains its position steadily in the face of some adverse circumstances. Politically, the *Post* has always sympathized with the Democratic party, but its main interests are, like those of the *Advertiser*, commercial. Unlike the latter, it is opposed to the principle and measures of Protection, its proclivities being rather in the direction of Free Trade. Its department of local news is very full and accurate; and the wit and sarcasm which sparkle and burn in its "paragraph column" would make the reputation of half-a-dozen professedly-humorous papers. Its editorial columns are vigorously filled, though there is sometimes more than a tinge of bitterness in the tone of its criticisms upon public men and measures.

THE TRAVELLER

adds to the ordinary characteristics of a political (Administration) journal certain professions of a semi-religious character, which commend it to many. Its tone is "evangelical;" it prints a sermon (usually Beecher's) once a week; is the advocate of rigid Sunday-laws, and the special organ of the liquor-prohibitionists. It is a somewhat vehement partisan, and has occasionally been unfortunate in lending a too-hasty advocacy to enterprises which have proved to be of questionable tendency. Its best feature is the very careful and well-written resume of the events of the week, which appears regularly in its Saturday issue. The circulation of the *Traveller* is about 12,000.

THE JOURNAL,

edited by Mr. S. N. Stockwell, is also an unwavering, though extremely cautious, supporter of the party in power. During the War, the *Journal*, under the management of Mr. Charles D. Rogers, then its sole proprietor, achieved a great popularity and a very large circulation. But, since the death of Mr. Rogers, it has greatly fallen off,---for what reason it is difficult to say, as the character of the paper had not essentially changed. This mysterious decline was arrested about a year ago by enlarging the size of the paper (a folio), while, at the same time, the price was reduced to 3 cents. So great a change has naturally been efficient in starting up the circulation of the paper; but whether it has had a favorable effect upon its financial condition, I am unable to say. The *Journal* now circulates something less than 25,000 copies. It is a great favorite with a class of country readers, and, in the rural districts all over New England, is probably more read than any other Boston daily.

There are FIVE

is at present running double,---the *Times*, which was started as a 2-cent evening paper of the selecter sort, and failed, having been consolidated with it. Its circulation is mostly limited to the city, and it concerns itself mainly with local interests. The *News* and the *Globe* have never seen fit to unite themselves with the Associated Press.

Of all the Boston dailies, none have made such rapid strides forward as

THE HERALD.

This is a smallish single sheet, sold for 2 cents; but, in point of circulation, it is to all the others as the leviathan among minnows. Its daily circulation, including all the editions, is at present 105,000,---a number more than equal to the aggregate of all the other dailies, and it is still increasing at a rate which bids fair to make it literally "a paper of the millions." The chief cause of this prosperity is doubtless to be found in skilful management, and a wise liberality in the expenditure of money for the procuring of news. The *Herald* is under the editorial charge of Mr. E. B. Haskell, one of its three owners, in whose hands it has attained its present prosperous condition.

The *Herald*, in the early stages of its existence, was Democratic in its leanings; but, during the War, it supported President Lincoln. It was then under the management of Mr. E. C. Bailey; but, since the retirement of that gentleman from the connection, it has ceased to maintain any partisan character, and claims to be entirely independent in politics. Being thus a free lance, unfettered by party ties or affiliations, it is at liberty to fall in any cause which may need a champion, or to challenge any adversary whose pretensions it may disapprove. It criticises public men and measures boldly, but without acrimony, indulging more frequently in raillery than in denunciation. It does not favor long "leaders;" but its little paragraphic comments upon "men and things" have often the keenness and pungency of epigrams. They are *quotable*, which long leaders never are.

There are those of the stricter sort who object to what they deem a too great latitudinarianism in the tone and conduct of the *Herald*. But even these will admit that, in all matters which vitally effect the well-being of society, its voice is always on the side of morality and good order; while its advocacy of the rights of the poor, the unfortunate, and the oppressed of all classes, is quite as earnest, and often much more effective than that of some journals making louder pretensions to philanthropy. It has a keen lash for vice,---the lash of pitiless exposure,---and it is very apt to shoot folly as it flies. The *Herald*, by the way, is noticeable as being one of the very few papers in the country which never make its discount on advertisements, or allow commission to advertising agents.

A NEWS-DEALER WHO "CAN'T SEE IT."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I notice in to-day TRIBUNE an article on "Postage-Stamps," and the great trouble the writer of it had in hunting for 3 cents' worth. There are a great many in this city who think they are patronizing a store-keeper when they ask for a stamp. To all such persons I would say, Let them patronize the Post-Office,---the proper place,---and buy more than 3 cents' worth. For my part, I am willing to lose their custom. I sell stamps for the same as I pay for them, but I don't care about selling them to persons who never buy anything else. This kind of business won't pay my rent. If I was to sell stamps to every one who asks for them, I should have to hire a man to do nothing else but sell them, 3 cents' worth at a time, and take it out of a $20 bill. I hope the proposed Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Humanity will allow a man a fair remuneration for his labor.

CHICAGO, July 4, 1873. A NEWS-DEALER.

WORSE THAN JACOB'S POPLAR-RODS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Some of our omnibus-lines appear quite indifferent to the condition of the seats in their vehicles when starting in the morning; and, as a result, and by virtue of the late spells of rain, a very large number of ladies (three at once, in one omnibus) have had their light dresses spoiled by being soaked with green and blue colors, while the writer was wet and colored, from such a seat, all through his garments. This word of warning is hoped to be sufficient.

CHICAGO, July 5, 1873. N. H. J.

The London Divorce Court.

If the business of the London Divorce Court continues to increase at its present ratio, it might eventually be a curious feat for betting men, says the *Daily News*, to calculate the odds against any married couple being divorced within a certain number of years. Mr. Justice Hannen some time ago expressed at once his amazement at the amount of work cut out for him, and his determination to clear off arrears, and though he pronounced twenty-six divorces in two days last week, it is rumored that he by no means keeps ahead of his work. In all these twenty-six cases, besides several more which were adjourned for further evidence, some of the parties were above what is conventionally termed the middle class. Some of the separated couples were united in wedlock for such a short time before---sometimes on one side, sometimes on the other---they took fresh fancies, that we might almost wonder what induced them to marry at all. Except on the score of morality, the ancient practice of hamstringing was almost a lesser scandal than this democratizing eagerness to get rid of bonds which at the time of linking were ostentatiously pronounced to be for better, for worse. According to the homely joke of the Americans, "fifteen minutes for divorce" is allowed to passengers stopping at any railway station in the State of Indiana; and if matters go on in England as at present, it will be necessary to invest every County Court Judge with the power of the Judge Ordinary. We are inclined to think that easiness of divorce promotes an unhealthy craving for it. Under the old law, when divorce was an expensive affair, people made the best of it instead of rushing off to get a release from their vows, and though perhaps the number of unhappy unions was not less, many a couple agreed to endure what could not be cured with a very tolerable grace, and eventually in long suffering arrived at the renewal of love. The increasing frequency of divorce is by no means an edifying reflection, and, by some curious reserve, the clergy seem afraid to meddle with a text which is no inapt one for their handling.

The First Wagon from Galena to Chicago.

From the Galena Gazette.

The first wagon that ever went through from Galena to Chicago was sent by Mr. James G. Souland, in 1829, with a load of lead. From the Galena *Advertiser* (published by Newhall & Phillieo), Sept. 14, 1829, we clip the following. Notice how it describes the location of Chicago, it being a place which most Galenians had never heard of before:

"Mr. James G. Soulard's wagon and mule team returned, a few day since, from Chicago, near the southwest bend of Lake Michigan, to which place it had been taken across the country with a load of lead. This is the first wagon that has ever passed from the Mississippi to Chicago. The route taken from the mines was, to Ogle's Ferry, on Rock River, 80 miles; thence east 60 miles, to the missionary establishment on the Fox River of the Illinois, and thence a northeasterly course 60 miles to Chicago,---as traveled, 200 miles. The wagon was loaded with 15¼ tons of lead. The trip out was performed in eleven, and the return in eight days. The lead was taken by water from Chicago to Detroit. Should a road be surveyed and marked, on the best ground and the shortest distance, a trip could be performed in much less time. And if salt could be obtained at Chicago, from the New York Salt Works, it would be a profitable and advantageous trade."

ADRIFT.

Thirty-six Hours in an Open Boat on Lake Erie---Fearful Experiences of a Night of Terror---Fortunate Rescue and Safe Return.

From the Cleveland Herald, July 5.

Our readers have known that the yacht Active, bound in on return from Rocky River, Sunday afternoon, did not make her appearance, and, that nothing being heard of her, it was supposed all on board were lost, till late on Tuesday afternoon we received a telegram from Mr. Cozad, that all were safe in Buffalo. Wednesday morning's train brought them all home again. From a conversation with Mr. Cozad we gather the details of the affair---an exciting tale of hardship and endurance in the midst of threatening dangers.

On Sunday morning, Mr. Dudley A. Cozad, the well-known undertaker, being called on business to visit a gentleman this side of and near Rocky River, and the day being warm, thought to avail himself of a pleasant sail instead of a dusty ride overland, and hired the yacht Active, an open boat, 20 feet long. She was in charge of three young men, J. J. Hughes, J. J. Terrell, and G. W. Bailey,---the latter a printer, whose home is in Philadelphia. When about clearing the harbor, two gentlemen, G. B. Benjamin and O. D. Benjamin, brothers, asked where the party were going, and their request to go also was granted. Mr. Cozad finished his business, and, some of the party wishing to continue the sail as far as Rocky River, it was done, and, after remaining some fifteen minutes, the yacht started on the return. In a few minutes the breeze freshened, and the yacht was running along nicely, when some of the staples holding the rudder to the stern got loose. There being no proper tools on board, it took near two hours to get the rudder in working order again. Time passed a precious time, for when the boat could be turned on her course again she had drifted far out, the breeze being off land and rapidly increasing. In the early part of the trip, in sport, and to have things ship-shape, Mr. Cozad was made Captain, G. B. Benjamin First Mate, O. D. Benjamin Second Mate, and the others crew. This "crew" consisted of quite young men, aged from 18 to 21 years. G. B. Benjamin was 40, and O. D. 32 years. G. B. Benjamin had had in early life considerable experience in sailing, and this, and his nerve, proved of much use.

The yacht was then some eight miles from land, the wind freshening, the clouds massing in huge black piles, and the boat could not be made to near the land, and at every tack she was further away. A night on the lake was almost certain, and Mr. Cozad gave the helm to G. B. Benjamin, with his brother O. D. to assist him; one man was to bail, and the two others and Mr. Cozad to manage the sails. Strong effort was made to get the yacht to the land below Cleveland when it was found that nothing better could be done, but she continually fell off, and Mr. Cozad expressed his certain belief that the night must be spent on the water, and that, as fit might be their last, they had better make preparations for any emergency. He placed his watch in one boot and his money in another, and made a memorandum of the circumstances in his diary, and safely stowed that away. If now being certain that land could not be made, the attention of all was turned to keeping right side up and clear of water. The gale was down on them, and so the sails were clewed down, and the boat kept before the wind, drifting under bare poles.

The sky was inky blackness, save when lighted by the vivid flashes of the lightning. The thunder rolled like incessant cannonading, the waters were lashed into foam, the rain was driving down in floods upon them, and the waves grew larger and larger, and dashed frequently into the boat. Bailing the water out became a necessary occupation every moment, and so tossed about was the little craft that the bailers had to hold on with one hand and bail with the other. Mr. Cozad had instructed each person to fasten a bit of rope to the boat, so that in case she went over they might have some chance of holding on. The difficulties were to keep her clear of water and to keep her before the wind. Had she swung broadside into the trough of the sea, she could not have survived a moment, but the helmsman "knew his business," and sat firm, and without shift of position the livelong night, and as sailors would say, "the boat did not get away from him," but was held stern to the sea. Two of the men, Bailey and Hughes, at one time during the night dropped on their knees in prayer, one having remarked to the other: "I believe there is power in prayer in such times as these," and the others assenting. Who can say their prayers were not answered? About midnight the Cleveland light, which had been, with the course of the waves, their only guide, disappeared, and the gale fell more than ever their lonesomeness and their danger, for all around them was nothing but blackness, whistling wind, and an angry turmoil of waters. There was, however, no giving way of courage, but all kept in good spirits, the Captain cheering them all with the hope that the gale would soon pass, and by daylight they would be picked up.

The coldness of the air and water began to be seriously felt. All were dressed in thin clothes and one was without coat. Hats could not be kept on, and O. D. Benjamin, preparing himself for the worst, had taken off his pantaloons, the better to swim. Having been without food since breakfast, the cold was felt the more severely. Mr. Cozad and one other for some two hours were sea sick, and one can well imagine that it took all the "pluck" each one could muster to keep up under such trying circumstances. Just before day the wind began to lull.

Bailey had become exhausted and lay helpless in the bottom of the boat. Light began to break in the east, and fifteen sail were discovered, some not far off. A pair of pantaloons were waved from a pole, and all kept up a continued shouting, but without avail,---the vessels all kept on their course and were soon far away. No land was in sight, and hope began to die out. In the meantime, about day-break, it became necessary to relieve G. B. Benjamin at the helm, and his brother took his place. The former had sat, without getting off the seat, from the time he took the helm, the evening before, during the whole night,---some twelve hours,---and was so stiff that he had to be lifted up, as he had no power to move. Within ten minutes after he took the helm, the rudder gave way, and there was no possibility of fixing it. Unfortunately, too, the wind seemed to be freshening, but it did not last long, and all were happy. Strange as it may seem, the courage of all had revived, and some broke out into singing. The forenoon passed, and the afternoon was on the wane, when a sail hove in sight. Just then, also, the Canada shore appeared. The jib in the meantime had been hoisted, and by means of the single oar on board, the boat was kept before the wind. The signals and the shouting were noticed to, and just when it seemed as if the vessel was going off without noticing them, she changed her course and came to the rescue, and they were saved.

Some were able to get aboard alone and some had to be lifted up. The vessel proved to be the schooner A. Brailley, of Cleveland, Capt. F. E. Thompson, bound to Buffalo, and took the party safely on their way, landing them in Buffalo Tuesday afternoon. Capt. Thompson and men were unremitting in their attentions, and all were in pretty good trim before arriving, except Bailey, who had become so th